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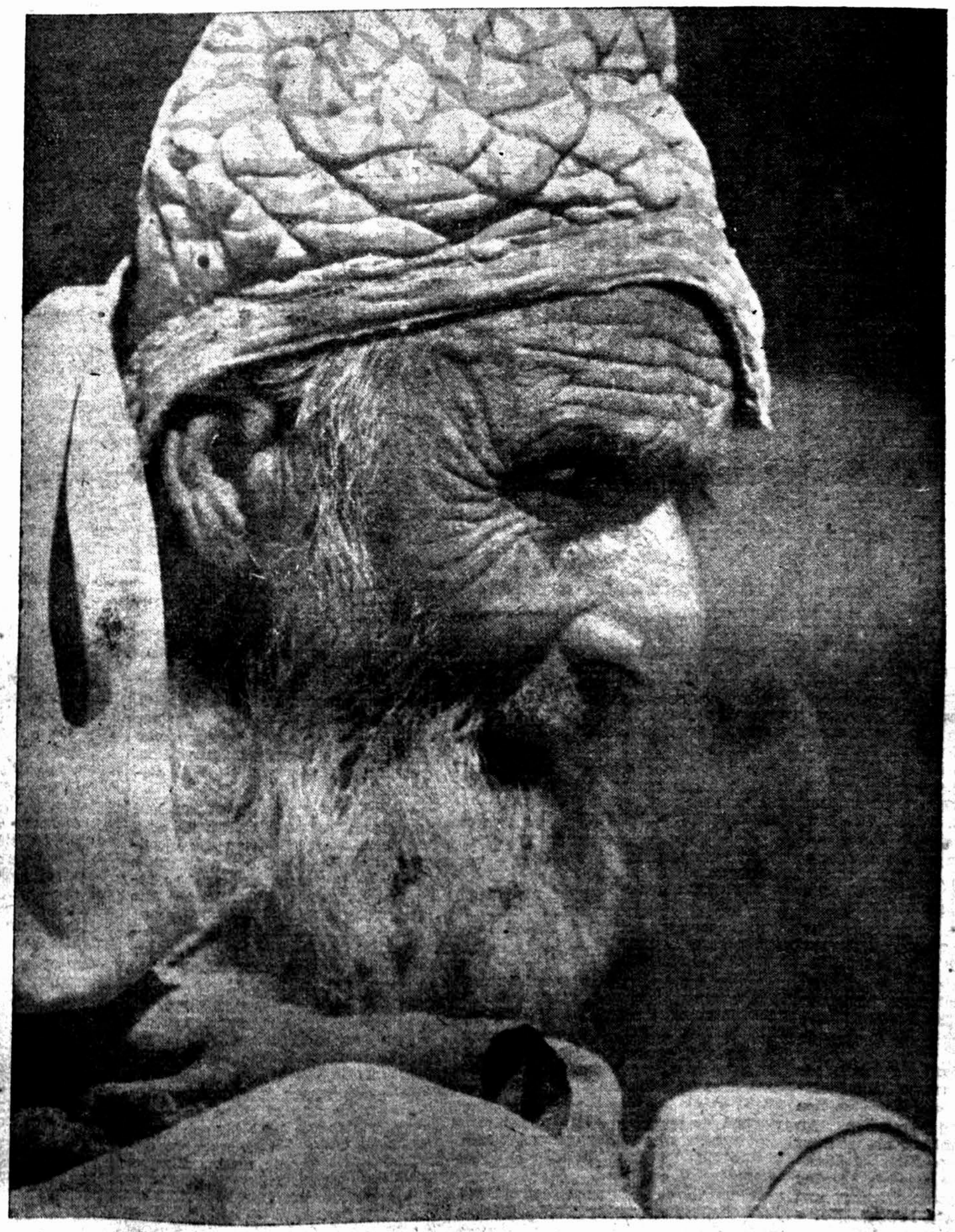
Life's Evening



—India Pictorial Features.

EXCLUSIVE

The Boy In The Box on Top Of The World

(Page 3)

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS- V

Saved By A Woman Just 18 Minutes Before He Was To Die!

By Louis C. S. Mansfield, Famous Detective Forgery expert and criminologist

Fifth in our Stranger-Than-Fiction Series, this story tells how a woman attorney of New York saved a farm labourer a few minutes before he was due to be sent to the electric chair. The strangest part of the story is that the merest accident caused the attorney to be interested in her client.

GRACE HUMISTON, New York Attorney, was despondent.

As her feet echoed down the stone-flagged corridors of Sing Sing penitentiary on April 3, 1916, she could not help but feel sorry at the fate facing Genaro Mazella, gangster and convicted killer.

Although there was not the slightest doubt that Mazella was a cold-blooded murderer, she had battled hard in the courts for months to try to save his worthless life.

But it was no good. She had just had the painful job of telling him that there was no hope: The Law had decided that he must die.

Because of the despondency, she headed towards the office of deputy warder Spencer Miller whom she had always found a sympathetic listener.

But Miller had no sympathy to waste on Mazella. "That fellow deserves what's coming to him—you know that," he told Grace Humiston. "But if you really want a job of work, if you really want someone who's worth saving from the chair, why don't you have a talk with that fellow Stielow who's to be executed on the sixteenth?"

Surprise flashed into the attorney's blue eyes. She knotted her forehead in a questioning frown:

"That's a funny thing to come from you," she said. "You—the deputy warden! What's behind it?"

"I'm not quite sure myself," Miller told her. "Except that—'I think he's innocent.' I know guilty men and I don't think he's a guilty man! In thirteen day's time, I have got to execute him for the murder of Charlie Phelps—and I'd hate to have to execute an innocent man."—

He brushed aside the rush of questions which Grace Humiston fired at him and reached into his desk to produce a number of papers: "Take a look at this,' he said. "They're copies of Stielow's confessions and they form almost the only evidence against him."

SIGNED WITH A CROSS

The attorney brushed aside a wisp of hair which had fallen across her eyes and thumbed through the documents which purported to be a confession by Charles Stielow to the murder of Charles Phelps and Margaret Wallcott, at Selby, Orleans County, U.S.A., just before five o'clock in the morning of March 22, 1915. She saw that Stielow, who evidently could not write, had signed one of them with a cross.

"One of them was signed in the presence of the sheriff but it hasn't been attested by the justice of the peace who is required to read it over to the accused man," she said, handing the documents back to Miller. "The other's been attested by the justice of the peace, 'but Stielow hasn't signed it.' So neither of them are admissible in court.

"In addition, Stielow can't write his own name—that means he's uneducated. Yet, these 'confessions' are written in very well-educated language. An uneducated man wouldn't use phrases like "The financial position of Green and myself had been steadily growing worse." He'd have said: "Green and me were pretty nearly broke." Yet a confession is supposed to be the words actually dictated by the man who made it. Neither of those two confessions would stand up in court for five minutes!"

"That is just the point", Miller exclaimed. "They were introduced as evidence and they did stand up! Stielow was convicted on them because there's practically no other evidence against him, except some statements relating to a gun which are unsatisfactory."

The light of battle shone in Grace Humiston's eyes. She stubbed out her cigarette in Miller's ash-tray, picked up her brief-case and asked the deputy warden to take her to the cells to see Stielow.

CONVINCED OF HIS INNOCENCE

Two hours' conversation with him convinced her that the condemned man was quite innocent.

According to Stielow, he had worked on the Phelps' farm, living in a small cottage not far from his employer's own house. About eleven o'clock on the night of March 21 he and his wife had been wakened up by a fusillade of shots. They had got up and lit the lantern only to find that the families in several other cottages had also been wakened up. The Pogles had heard the shots, so had the Bensons, and the Jenkins and the Green. However, since there was no other sound, everyone had gone back to bed.

The following morning, while going to work, he had found the dead body of Mrs. Margaret Wollcott, Phelps' housekeeper. She had been shot several times through the chest. In the house, itself, he found the body of Charles Phelps. Phelps had died from bullet wounds but he had also been beaten badly about the head as if his assailant had first tried to stun him and, failing that, had finally decided to shoot him.

Stielow himself had become involved in the case because, when detectives asked him whether he possessed a .32 rifle, he had foolishly denied having one. That same day, he had posted off his rifle to a relative asking her to hide it as he was afraid the detectives might think he was the killer if they learned he owned a .32 rifle.

Naturally, when they found him but in this lie, the detectives had concentrated on him.

When Grace Humiston questioned him about the "confessions," Stielow became almost incoherent: "I never killed those people, mum", he insisted. "I never killed 'em. The detectives read those things over to me and asked me to sign 'em. Then they said that I'd killed 'em and that Nelson Green had helped me. Nelson Green pleaded guilty and took a life sentence after I was sentenced to death. But I know he didn't do it and neither did I."

It was a thoughtful and worried Grace Humiston who went back to her office in New York.

There, the first thing she did was to secure copies of all the evidence in the Stielow and Green trials. She also procured copies of the police reports on the case. Refusing to see any clients, she sat down to study them.

FOOTPRINTS AND BLOODHOUNDS

Reading further, she saw that Stielow, Jenkins and another farmer named Kohler had discovered some footprints which they had followed as far as the roadway where they disappeared.

Later in the day, the detectives had brought some trained bloodhounds and, giving them the scent from the blood-stained waistcoat, had set out with Stielow, Jenkins and Kohler to retrace the footprints. However, at the roadway the dogs had lost the scent.

Quickly, she telephoned deputy warden Miller: "It's quite clear that Stielow did not kill that couple", she told him. "If he had, those police dogs would have torn him to pieces the moment they got the scent.

"From the ruck-sack, the iron and the half-mended saucepans, it looks pretty certain that the murderer is a travelling tinker or junk-man. There were probably two of them and the whole thing was probably arranged well in advance. That's why the dogs lost the scent at the road. The actual killer was picked up in a cart or a motor-car. Ask Stielow if there were any junk-men in Selby about the time of the murder."

Miller 'phoned back the answer in ten minutes: "Yes, there were", he said. "Two of them. Stielow says you can find out more about them at the general store."

"Good", Grace Huminston answered. "I'll get down there immediately. In the meantime, you might telephone Stuart Kohn, of the Public Defenders League, explain the position to him and tell him he's got to find some way to delay the execution until I can trace those two junk-men."

The store-keeper was able to supply valuable information. He remembered the two junk-men quite clearly because, about three months before, he had introduced one of them to Charles Phelps. This man had asked Phelps' permission to sleep at his house when he next came through Sedby. Unfortunately, however the housekeeper did not know the names of the junk-men or where they came from.

And, however, they had not visited Selby since the murders twelve months before, although they usually came every three months.

VANISHED COMPLETELY

The junk-men seemed to have vanished completely and Grace Humiston could not find the slightest trace of them.

She engaged a firm of private detectives to trace them but they had no luck. She inserted dozens of advertisements in the newspapers throughout the land, giving the descriptions of the two men and details of the murders and asking for information. It was no good.

Between them, she and Stuart Kohn succeeded in getting respite after respite for the condemned Stielow until, at the end of three months, they had exhausted every legal means. Finally, Governor Whitman refused to stay the execution any longer and stated that it must take place on Saturday, July 29, at six o'clock in the morning.

Finally, late on Friday night, only eight hours before Stielow was to die, a Mrs. Lacey telephoned her from a town about 50 miles from Selby:

"I think the men you want are two tinkers named O'Connell and Erwin King." she said. "Your advertisements say that it was after five o'clock when the murders were discovered in Selby—that's 50 miles from here. Yet, when those two stopped at our farm at four-thirty were able to tell us all about the murders. They said they'd heard all about the murders when they were passing through Selby just before midnight."

Armed with this information Grace Humiston sent Stuart Kohn to see Supreme Court Judge Charles L. Guy to ask him to stop the execution until she had located O'Connell and King.

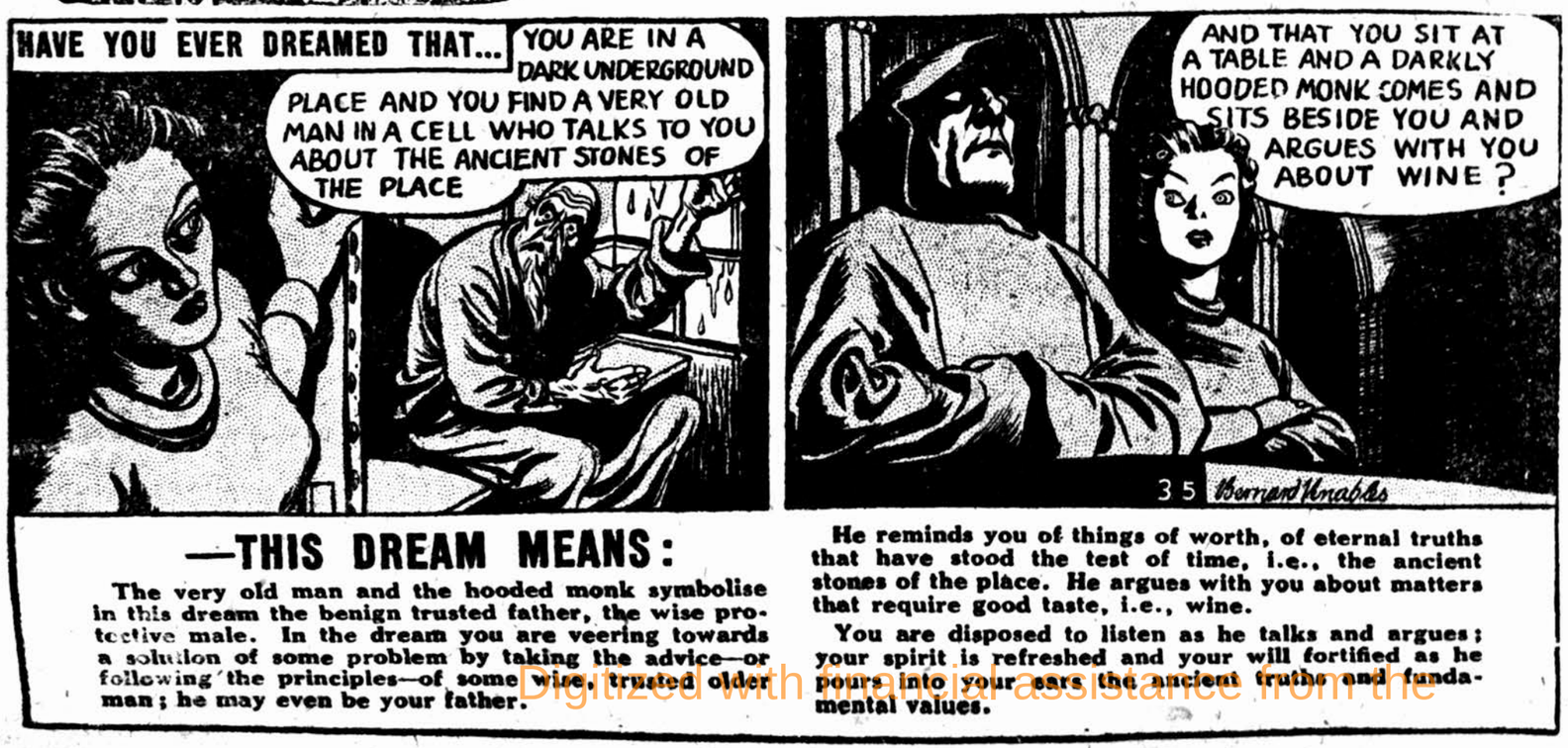
It took Judge Guy until half-past five to read through the affidavits from Kohn produced on her behalf then, when he tried to telephone Sing Sing to stop the execution, he found, to his horror that there was trouble in the line. He did not succeed in contacting principal keeper Dorner until barely 18 minutes before Stielow was to die.

It took Grace Humiston two days to trace O'Connell. Then she found he was serving a prison sentence for shooting a policeman. He was serving it at Auburu Penitentiary—the very jail in which Nelson Green was serving out his life sentence for his supposed part in the Phelps murders.

Later, she traced King to a Buffalo saloon, King broke down and made a complete confession describing in detail how he and O'Connel had planned the murders because they had heard that Phelps kept a large sum of money in the house.

As a result of the confessions, Steilow and Green were pardoned and given monetary compensation.

Because of technical grounds, O'onnell and King were never tried for the murders; instead, they were sent to prison for lengthy terms on other charges.

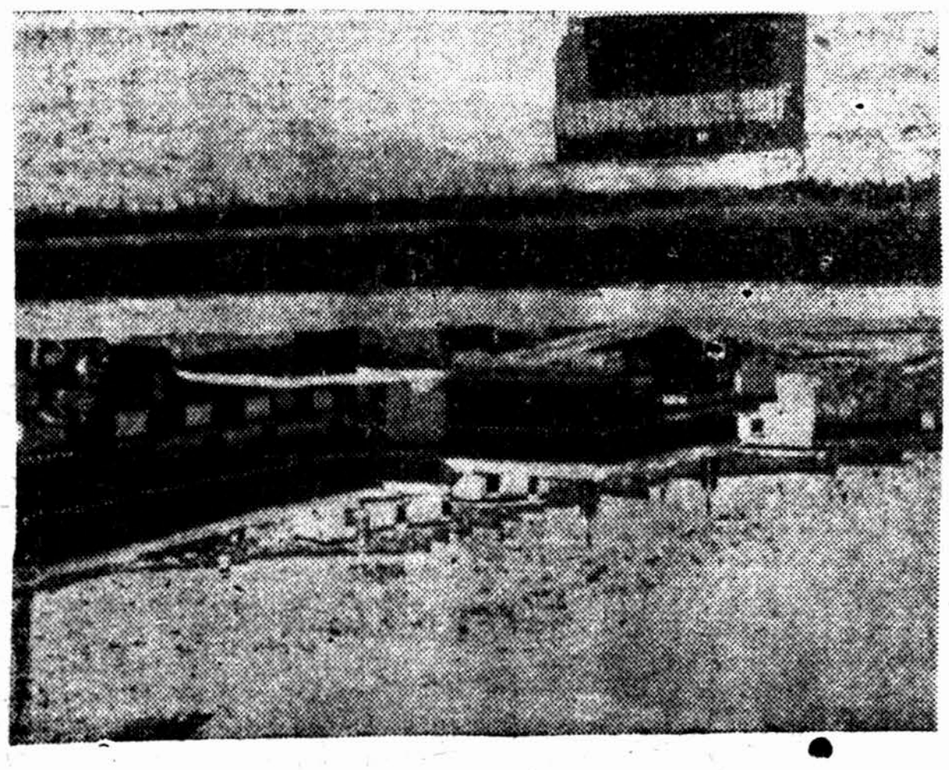

HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU ARE IN A DARK UNDERGROUND PLACE AND YOU FIND A VERY OLD MAN IN A CELL WHO TALKS TO YOU ABOUT THE ANCIENT STONES OF THE PLACE
AND THAT YOU SIT AT A TABLE AND A DARKLY HOODED MONK COMES AND SITS BESIDE YOU AND ARGUES WITH YOU ABOUT WINE?
35 Bernard Hnabks
—THIS DREAM MEANS:
The very old man and the hooded monk symbolise in this dream the benign trusted father, the wise protective male. In the dream you are veering towards a solution of some problem by taking the advice—or following the principles—of some wise, trusted older man; he may even be your father.
He reminds you of things of worth, of eternal truths that have stood the test of time, i.e., the ancient stones of the place. He argues with you about matters that require good taste, i.e., wine.
You are disposed to listen as he talks and argues; your spirit is refreshed and your will fortified as he pours into your ears the ancient truths and fundamental values.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Tenzing Khansana, the sherpa guide of Earl Denman, was anxious to receive the blessings of the young lama of Rongbuk.

In the little-known lamasery of Rongbuk, the most remote Tibetan monastery in the world, sits a seven-year-old boy, a very holy person, the head lama and dispenser of blessings and wisdom. This account of a sight seen by few outsiders is given by Earl Denman, who visited the monastery on his reurn from an unsuccessful attempt on Mount Everest.

By Earl Denman



This is the Rongbuk Lamasery, which lies 15,000 feet above sea-level, just below the sheer north face of Mount Everest. Ruled by a seven-year-old Abbot, Rongbuk is one of the holiest places of pilgrimage in Tibet.

Earl Denman, after his unsuccessful attempt to Climb Everest paid a visit to Rongbuk, and was allowed to stay there, visit the shrine and pay his respects to the child abbot.

The Boy In The Box On Top Of The World

RONGBUK, EVEREST:

A serious, white-faced child sits all day in a wooden box, 15,000 feet above sea level, just below the sheer north face of Mount Everest.

He is small, even for his seven years; a tiny scrap of humanity who looks out on his restricted world through outsize gold spectacles that he does not really need.

The boy is a very holy person. He is the head lama of the Rongbuk Lamasery. Day by day, month by month, and year by year he dispenses wisdom and blessings to the few visitors who brave the howling gales and sudden snows of the Roof of the World.

Don't ask me what I was doing there, or with whose authority I was present, when I entered that remote and little known Holy of Holies, the Rongbuk Monastery. I had just returned from my attempt to climb Everest and my English-speaking Sherpa guide, Tenzing Khansana, the "Himalayan Tiger," was anxious to receive the blessing of the young head lama at this most remote monastery in the world.

No-One But Lamas There

There is nothing at this dead spot on top of the world except the monastery and the rugged cluster of buildings necessary to house the inmates, all of whom are lamas and their families. There are no herds of yaks or goats or sheep to feed the people: there is no pasture on which they could graze, for nothing is planted on Rongbuk but the Buddhist prayer flags which strain and flap in the wind. Everything needed to sustain life, even the yak-dung fuel, without which life would be impossible, has to be brought in over the narrow, dangerous tracks that wind through the wild desolation of mountains from far-off Sikkim.

I thought as I saw the lamasery with its red, plastered walls, surrounded by a broad painted black band near the roof, that there must be some strong compelling reason for a man to choose Rongbuk as his permanent home. Beside the lamasery were only a few rough buildings.

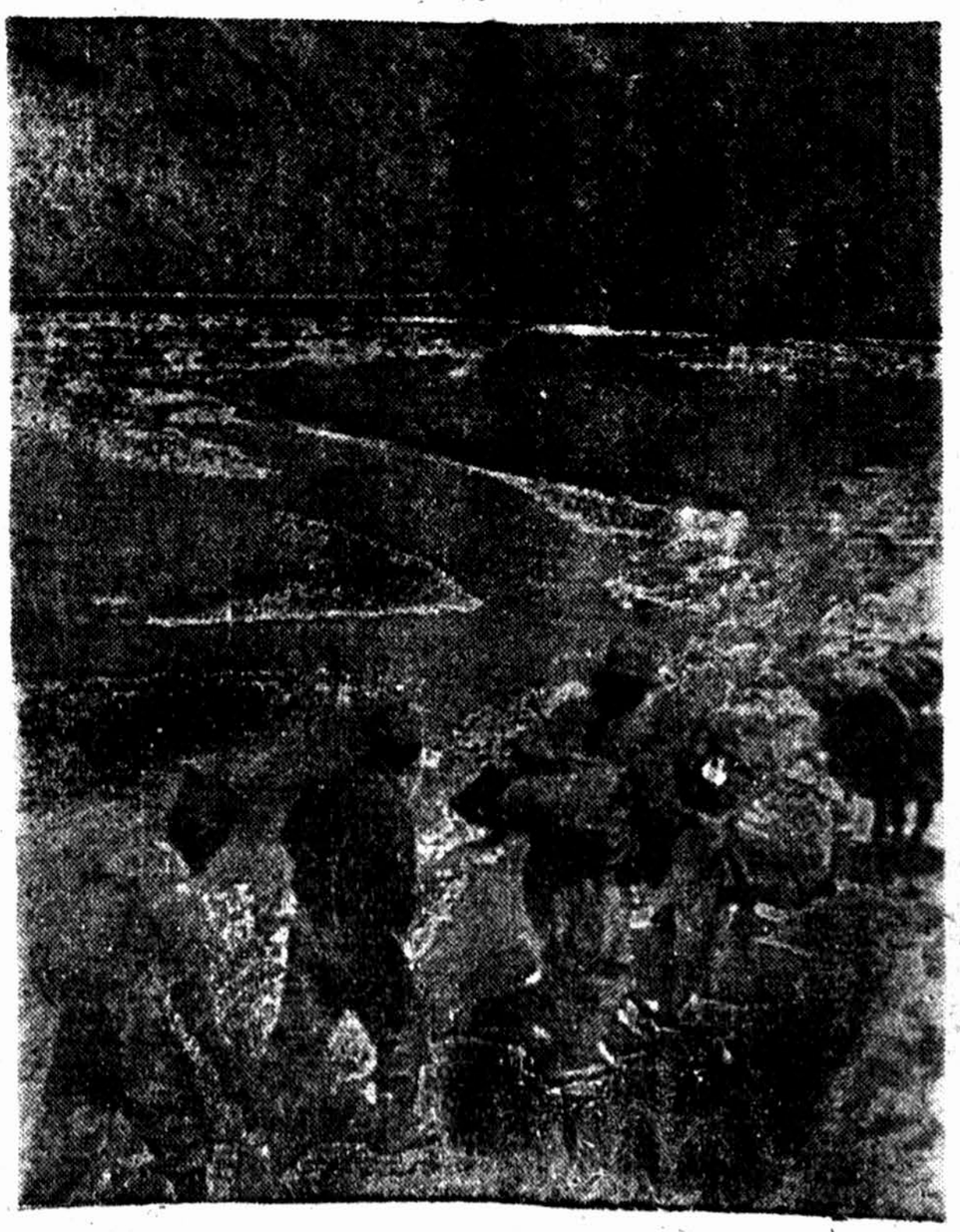
I remember as I plodded on, bending to the weight of my pack, that I ran my eyes over the whole range of buildings. They were severe in design, with no minarets or towers to relieve the austerity, except for one detached dome terminating in a thin central spire within few yards of the sout-west corner of the main structure.

It Was Cold

My temporary abode at the lamasery was close to the main entrance and reached by a flight of crazy steps. I know there were seven because great care had to be taken negotiating them in the dark, and I miscalculated once and took the skin off my legs.

The room I occupied was fenced along one side with a wooden lattice. As timber is non-existent in the neighbourhood, and is for all practical purposes unobtainable throughout the whole territory, it will be understood that mine was a tenement of no mean quality. But it was no palace that I shared with my men—the room was almost completely exposed to the wind and the cold. The elements are not too kindly at 15,000 feet. A bitter wind was sweeping down the mountain, and it came through the network of thin wood to cover the whole room and its occupants in a swirl of grit, straw, and the ashes of the yak-dung fire.

Soon I was filthy from head to foot, more filthy than I had been at any time on my climb. But then nothing is ever absolutely clean in this land of appalling filth. The Tibetans seldom, if ever, wash (for which they cannot really be blamed) and they remain in the same clothes until either the clothes wear out or they grow out of them. Throughout my stay at Rongbuck I did not fully remove my own clothes; it was more a case of dressing to go to bed than undressing. No more than once does any sane person go down to the Rongbuk river and strip in the biting wind., break the ice, and there gain a brief whiteness of skin.



Denman's party having been duly blessed by the boy lama, on the road back to India, along the bank of a glacial stream.

White Man's Magic

The second day after our arrival I was told that my men and I could make our pilgrimage to the holy shrine. At the main gates we passed a blind beggar who asked for alms, and three haggard old women walked by spinning little prayer wheels in their hands and chanting in monotone as they went.

We climbed a stairway and then turned left where I was abruptly halted before a small kiosk and a rug of multicoloured wool was placed at my feet. I was motioned to squat by our attendant.

I found myself staring into the young-old face of the tiny head lama. He did not speak; nor did I. My guide and porters removed their sheets and touched their foreheads on the floor three times before going forward to make their offerings of rupees. In return the child lama blessed each of them with a touch on the head.

It was not long before I was shown why I had been granted the audience. Attendants approached and covered the floor in front of me with an amazing array of torches, bells, a reading lamp, a lantern, and an alarm clock. I was intimated that a little white man's magic was required to make these things work. These gifts had been presented by a previous Everest expedition and, of course all the batteries in the electrically operated gadgets were "dead". But I was able to get some of them to work again.

Holy Of Holies

As a reward for my efforts I was told that I might be allowed to peep into the real Holy of Holies. The acting head lama led me by the hand through the closed doors behind the boy's kiosk, into

(Continued On Page 21)

EARLY MEMORIES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

By H. S. L. Polak

Mr. Polak, who was one of the earliest and most intimate associates of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa, gives in this article a number of reminiscences of his "Bhai". "I have lost a beloved elder brother," writes the author, "from whom I was always free to differ on a matter of conscience or of method, without our deeper relationship being affected at all.

These lines are pended just after the announcement of the tragic news of the murder of my dear old friend, Gandhi.

Indeed he was more than a friend To me he was Bhai, and to him I was Chhota-bhai during the ten years of our intimate and affectionate collaboration in South Africa And though our ways of life have parted for many years, that close relationship had always remained to unite us at heart and in the spirit.

It was as a practising journalist that I first met him, in Johannesburg in 1904. I had been in South Africa about fifteen months before I was aware of his existence, or of the fact that there were any Indians there And then during and as a result of an outbreak of plague in the Indian quarters, and of Gandhi's attribution of its spread to the neglect of the Johannesburg Municipality, I realised that he and his people had substantial causes of complaint.

It was our common practice of vegetarianism that afforded the occasion of my first meeting with him He had largely financed and constantly frequented two vegetarian restaurants, whose European proprietors were later unable to repay their debts to him The pecuniary loss did not trouble him unduly though it was substantial; but he was distressed that the vegetarian cause had suffered.

In order to learn more of him, of his country, and of his people's grievances and disabilities in South Africa, I interviewed him at his law-office. There I found portraits of India's famous men, including Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Gokhale Above his desk hung a beautiful picture of Jesus Christ from which I deduced this was a man of broad religious tolerance Later, I found among his closest friends Jews, Christians, Muslims, Parsis, Confucians as well as Hindus Though not himself a member, he occasionally lectured to the Theosophical Society's Johannesburg Lodge on subjects relating to the fundamental unity of religions and of mankind

Tolstoy's Influence

Upon his book-shelves were a number of Tolstoy's workes on non-violence. It was evident that the great Russian ex-soldier had strongly influenced him at a time when, Vaishya as he was, he had begun to react against the violence of warfare as he had experienced it during the South African War. Having previously urged his people in the country to demand their rights, upon its outbreak he had reminded them that they must now accept the responsibilities of citizenship if they would make good their claims to it. He accordingly offered to the British authorities, organized, and led into the front line of battle a Volunteer Indian Ambulance Corps, and was given the rank of Sergeant-Major. Later, in 1906 at the time of the Zulu rebellion, he again donned the Sergeant-Major's unniform as leader of an Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps

I found Gandhi to be the very soul of modesty and kindliness, even when speaking of those hostile to him and his people, whose disabilities he described in the most temperate language. Indeed, he was always opposed to exaggeration of any kind, in spite of Duch provocation. We became increasingly intimate during next few months. When his family returned from India to South Africa, he gave me the use of the residential room next to his office, and we constantly discussed problems of common interest to us, either religious and pilosophical or relating to inter-racial contacts.

He told me, too, of his anxiety regarding the position of the weekly paper Indian Opinion, which had helped to found some months before, and had since largely financed. He informed me of his intention to go to Durban, where it was published, to investigate the situation. I saw him off at the Johannesburg Station, and gave him to read on the 24-hours' journey a book that had interested me greatly. It was Ruskin's "Unto This Last." In his Autobiography Gandhi refers to the episode, to which he attributes his complete change from the ordinary Western middle-class professional man's way of living to the "simple life." Upon what apparently small and seemingly accidental matters great things depend!

Phoenix Asram

On his return from Durban, he told me that he had purchased a small agricultural estate at Phœnix some miles north of the port, to which he was transferring the Indian Opinion printing-press, and where he intended to send his family later on. He also informed me that, with a view to show that representatives of the East and the West, even in South Africa, could closely co-operate, he had invited several Indian and European friends to join the "simple life" settlement that he was setting up there. He asked me if I would consent to become one of the settlers' at £3 a month, and to take on the assistant editorship of the paper. I was greatly drawn to the project and agreed to do so. Three months later, however, to my surprise, I received from him an urgent appeal to join him in his Johannesburg law-office, in order to relieve him of some of his duties Much against the grain I consented, and was professionally articled to him, and, at his suggestion, I was also appointed Assistant Secretary, under him, of the Transvaal British Indian Association. When once he had given his confidence, it was complete and thorough.

Shortly after my admission, as an attorney under his sponsorship, three years later, and when the Passive Resistance struggle was in full swing, he decided himself to retire from practice, in order to dedicate himself fully to the service of his people, and also because he could no longer consciously continue to practice a profession in which the orders of the Courts depended finally upon a resort to force. He was held in the highest esteem by his professional colleagues and by the Courts, and his withdrawal was greatly regretted. As a legal practitioner, he would never sue a client for unpaid fees. And invariably, when a case was to go to the Courts, he would inform the client that, should he at any stage discover that the client had deceived him, he would be free to withdraw from the case, because, as one of its officers, he could be no party to the deception of the Court. I have known him to throw up his brief and to walk out of Court on such an occasion. He would always, in a criminal case, where the client was guilty of the charge frimed, advise him so to plead, undertaking to offer all proper arguments in mitigation of sentence.

Revealing Incident

It will be recalled that, after his first civil disobedience campaign and imprisonment in India, he was disbarred by the Inner Temple, to which he had been called as a barrister in 1891; but he always refused to contemplate an application for readmission, on the ground that he no longer regarded himself as a lawyer but as a farmer. The "simple life" had claimed him irrevocably. I am reminded of a Transvaal incident, when Dr. F. E. T. Krause, who had been Attorney-General under the Kruger regime, had been disbarred by the Benchers of his Inn for his part against the British in the Boer War. He later applied for readmission to practise in Johannesburg, and upon the order being made Gandhi, who was present in Court and thereafter frequently briefed him helped him to robe himself. He has lately retired from the Judge-Presidentship of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the South African Supreme Court. Gandhi has just passed away as the "Advocate-General" of world-peace

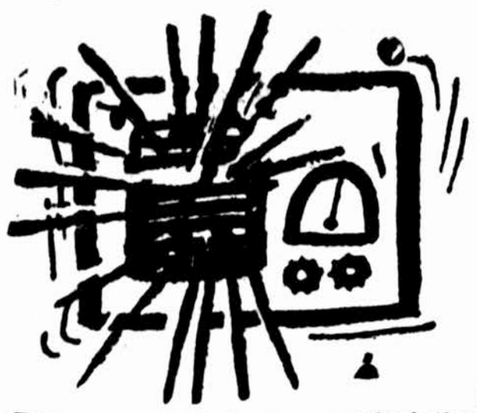
Not long after my return to Johannesburg, the Editor of "Indian Opinion" resigned, and Gandhi asked me to take on the editorship, which I did, mostly from Johannesburg, for the next eleven years. It was with some trepidation that I undertook these new reponsibilities, and I always turned to him, when available, for expert dvice on Indian questions. He frequently contributed to the columns of the paper in an English not nearly so good as he acquired in later years. On one occasion he censured severely for editorial pugnacity. I had written pungently condemning the authorities

((Continued on Page 22))

Mahatma Gandhi's Ashes For Burma

Distinguished Indian and Burmese carry the palanquin bearing Mahatma Gandhi's ashes which were recently interred in Burma. The Burmese Premier, Thakin Nu can be identified in front.

I Can Be Had—For Pelf



Few comuosers have enriched the world of song so perseveringly in recent years as have two extraordinary gentlemen named Allan Bradley Kent and Austen Herbert Croom-Johnson. So fluid is their skill, so compelling their musical language, that radio programes of classical symphonies have frequently been cut short in order that eager listeners migh enjoy the fruit of their fertile and singular genius. Kent and Johnson, in short, are the undisputed kings of the jungle—otherwise known as the spot or the singing commercial.

Together, Kent and Johson have jangled the national nerve for eight years with such brief but powerful cantatas as "Momma, Momma, Momma, Won't You Larvex Me?," "Pepsi-Cola Hits the Spot" and "Listen to the Handly Flit Gun: (Whistle) Shh-h-h-h-h-h-h-H!" Both artists are prosperous and both are happy in their work

Tradition Of Patronage

Looking back through the years with a certain tranquillity, Kent and Johnson see in themselves the perpetuators of a hallowed tradition of patronage. What Mozart was to the philanthropist Baron Von Swieten, Kent and Johnson are to the art-conscious makers of Beechnut Chewing Gum, Esso Gasoline, My-T-Fine Desserts, Pfeiffer Beer and Waterman's Ink. There is one significant historical difference: Kent and Johnson are unwilling to accept the meager rations alloted to composers in centuries past.

Coarsely considered in dollars and cents, their actual income is somewhat difficult to determine, since Kent and Johnson find it distasteful to discuss art in such unspiritual terms as money. However, some idea of their level of subsistence may be gained from the fact that our captains of industry have invested at a conservative estimate some dol 200 million to propagate, over the radio alone, works of Kent and Johnson like "Opportunity Knocks *(clack, clack)* on the Chipso Box" or "To Keep Romance Alive.... A Woodbury Soap Cocktail at Five" (the latter being sung to the accompaniment of 10 male and female voices humming up and down).

This sum is not only considerably more than the amount spent on Mozart in his time but, in less musical terms, exceeds by dol 123 million the total monies allotted in the 1948 federal budget for education and research in the United States.

Ah History!

As the elite of jingle composers, Kent and Johnson speak loftily of their art. They scom the word "jingle," preferring instead the more mellifluous "musical commercial". Indeed, Johnson, who has prepared a spirited brief for the partners' concept of the singing commercial, will at a moment's notice discourse for hours upon that interesting subject, beginning with street cries like "Who'll Buy My Sweet Lavender?" and ending with:

I ate too much
I ate too fast
Oh boy did I feel dismal!
It's the easy thing
For the queasy thing
Soothing P-e-p-t-o B-i-s-m-o-l .....

"We try to concentrate on good taste,' says Johnson modestly. Delicacy being all, the two colleagues have on the past declined to accept commissions for odes to deodorants or laxatives. Recently, however in order not to appear too snobbish, Kent and Johnson nave dedicated themselves in a small way to personal daintiness, first with a song beginning 'Underarming can be charming,' and latterly with the following ballad, sentimentally rendered by several girls in close harmony:

You can say "Yes" to romance
Because Veto says "No" to offending.
Soft as a lover's car-ess
Veto for dainti-ness.

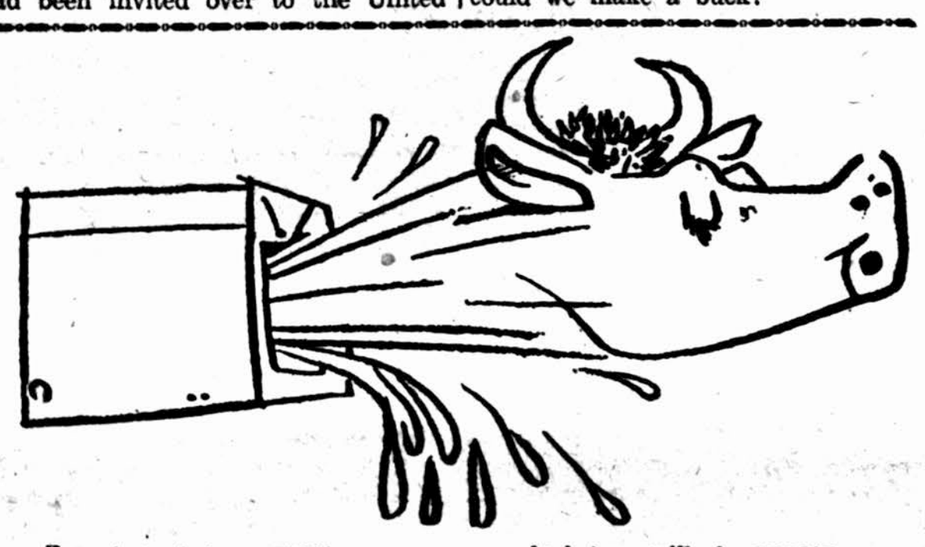
"Delightful, isn't it?" observed the composers' secretary, a Miss Toomey, one recent afternoon after playing that record several times. "Mr. Kent says with this one we just knock at the door, we don't break it down." In the case of Hush, another deodorant, Kent and Johnson feel they did even go so far as to knock on the door, being content merely to breathe heavily on the outside with the slogan, 'Just the whisper of a cream."

Not always can the approach be so modest. "Some musical commercials need authority," says Johnson. An instance of an authoritative jingle would be that of Quaker Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice Sparkies. No whispering is permitted in the puffed-wheat field "Here comes the Quaker man with a BANG! BANG!" barks a Kent-Johnson announcer with martial sharpness; "USE THE WHEAT SHOT FROM GUNS!"

Thought Process

Such dramatic interpretations of the explosive nature of the product referred to are not easily conceived. "We give our clients a hell of a lot of thought," said Kent. The thought process involves a good deal of what the partners without defining it further, term "quonking."

Kent and Johnson have been quonking together since 1939. Johnson, whose precise speech, faintly baggy eyes and noble appearance proclaim him an English gentleman, had been invited over to the United States in 1935 by John F. Royal, then a vice-President of NBC, to fill up blank sustaining air time on that vast network. Previously, Johnson had been producing a programme called "Soft Lights and Sweet Music" for the British Broadcasting Corporation. At NBC Johnson quickly caused a minor upheaval by putting on the air two artists, Mike Riley and Ed Farley, with a song called "The Music Goes Round and Round." The song was such a popular success that Royal sent Johnson the breathless congratulatory wire, "THIS BIGGER THAN YES WE HAVE NO BANANAS."



Boy, but she's a wow!
Elsie the glamorous cow
Oh her eyes are dreamy
And her milk is creamy
Boy, but she's a WOWW:—
MoooOOO to YouuuuuUUU!

Kent's Activities

PILGRIMS' PROGRESS. It was at this stage of Johnson's musical development that he met Kent, a former sporting-goods salesman at Spalding's who in 1931 had orated himself into WOV and then NBC as an announcer. At WOV, Kent's duties had included sweeping the studio floors. Between sweeps, he handled the record library of 40 discs (mostly consisting of variations of "In a Persian Market" and "In a Monastery Garden"), read out of joke books ("that was in Prohibition and I had a hell of a time adlibbing my way out of liqpor stories") and described such news events as could be directly seen from the WOV studio window, e.g., a fire in the Loft candy store across the street.

At NBC, with the advent of the remote broadcast, Kent broadened his geographical range with descriptions of the boring of the Lincoln Tunnel and Elks, Moose and Kiwanis luncheons. Kent now feels that this varied exeperience was splendid preparation for his entry into the jingle field. NBC's eccentric harmonium may also have been a contributing factor. This instrument was used to fill in blank air time and the listening population did not enjoy its reedy quality. It was consequently used only as a last resort, and any announcer who allowed himself to be cut back to the dread harmonium was considered at NBC as inviting dishonorable dismissal. Under this dire threat, Kent trained himself "so I was never at a loss for a word."

Kent's education was completed at WNEW and at Mutual, where he produced a programme entitled "Don't You Believe It." "We exploded theories," he says. This passion for truth still smoulders in Kent. "Not all fish live under water," he may remark in the course of an unrelated conversation. "There's a fish in Brazil that stays out three hours at a time."

It was a mutual desire for self-improvement that brought Kent and Johnson together. At their first meeting they developed a slight dislike for each other, but fortunately for musical history they shortly reconvened over a beer or more and resolved their differences. As Johnson recalls it, this led to hearty agreement on the poor taste being shown in radio commercials and the resolution to elevate them to a loftier plane—or as Kent puts it, "How could we make a buck?"

Whatever the details, the two colleagues quickly evolved the ringing and tasteful slogan: "A cake of P and G puts 25 times more soap on the extra dirty spot!" Such was the success of this fervent declaration of faith in solidified fats that Procter and Gamble bubbled with gratitude. Kent and Johnson were delighted with their checks; a beautiful friendship began

The two colleagues then plunged into further thought, emerging with the master stroke that was to revolutionize radio and, eventually, to result in the invention of an electronic button enabling the listener to fade-out commercials for a minute at a time. Kent and Johnson took the first few bars of "John Peel," rearranged them, added a line, 'Nickel, nickel, nickel, nickel,' and converted the whole into a ballad called "Pepsi-Cola Hits the Spot."

Unique Feature

In composing the Pepsi-Cola jingle, Kent and Johnson had incorporated a unique and brilliant feature. After much discussion and experimentation, they designed the jingle to last no more than fifteen seconds, on the theory that it took at least that much time for the average listener to arise from his easy chair and switch off his radio. The Pepsi-Cola jingle they calculated, would thus beat the listener to the switch. The enormous advantages of this baffling hit-and-run technique were immediately apparent to Walter Mack, President of the Pepsi-Cola Company, who ordered the jingle to be broadcast day and night.

"Walter Mack was the first man to have the courage of his convictions about the musical commercial," recalls Johnson gratefully. "He spent enough money to give it the necessary incidence to really register with the listener.'

The "incidence" indeed has been considerable. Since 1939, the jingle has been played at least a million times, to which end Pepsi-Cola has open heartedly doled out dol. 9 million in hard-earned revenue. The effervescent ballad was even distributed commercially to 72,000 juke boxes, the citizens paying thousands upon thousands of nickels for the privilege of hearing it.

To-day, the performance of the jingle is undiminished (it is now being sung in three languages) and last Christmas it was only by sheer strength of will that the administrators of the Empire State Building were able to resist the efforts of Pepsi-Cola officials to have the jingle chimed over that lofty building's yuletide carillon.

BANG! BANG! The gigantic success of the jingle, while artistically gratifying to Kent and Johnson, has occasioned them some slight pangs of remotes. It seems that they made the grievous error of selling the jingle outright. Johnson insists, however, that relations with Pepsi-Cola are cordial. "Little gestures are constantly passing back and forth," he remarks, without going into the matter more deeply.

At any rate, Pepsi-Cola's triumph did result in widespread recongnition of the composers' talents. They themselves entered a modest word or two as to their availability. "I can be had," sang the inviting voice of a Kent-Johnson jingle directed to prospective radio advertisers, "for pelf". The artists' office became jammed with sausage kings, rubber barons antacid executives and chewing-gum chieftains. Importuned from all sides yet simple and unspoiled by fortune, Kent and Johnson refused to lower either their musical standards or their practice of "giving the client the benefit of our thinking." A popping cork here, a BANG! BANG! there—all are thoughtfully designed to repay the sponsor for his interest in the composers' work.

Broadcasting transcription tables throughout the land turn overtime with Kent-Johnson compositions like "Pillsbury's Pancake Serenade" and "He's an Old Bulb Snatcher, an Old Bulb-Snatcher Man." The best is none too good. Jingles which in earlier times might have been accompanied by banjos or trios, now frequently demand musical instrumentation of heroic proportion. Thus, on "Pillsbury's Pancake Serenade" alone, the jingle kings provided a score for 32 brass instruments, a Hammond organ and a male voice, complete with diminishing ninths, colorful thirteenths and shrinking sixths. "My work is strongly influenced by Frederick Delius," remarked Johnson the other day. The jingle kings, however, are no pale imitators, and unschooled laymen are apt to find few traces of Delius in such massive Kent-Johnson cantatas as this opus, written for Bordene's and scored, 'inter alia', for a small set of cowbells:

GOOD OLD MAZOLA. While devoting themselves to art, the composers are very, very busy. Johnson, who describes himself as "the more quiet end of things" and who does most of the scoring, rushes around town a good deal in a huge otter-skin fur coat which he says was bequeathed him by a relative in Alaska. In conversation, he uses a liberal number of

(Continued On Page 8)

By William Whiteside

This is an investigation of the American Singing Commercial. It brilliantly reveals how two extraordinary gentlemen named Allan Kent and Austen Johnson created a unique craze in composing the Pepsi-cola jingle. The amazing result of their baffling hit and run technique attracted the president of the Pepsi-Cola company so much that he ordered the jingle to be broadcast day and night over the radio network.

Thank you!

The main building and part of the ground of the Fulmer Research Institute, housing offices, library and laboratories. At the extreme left can be seen one corner of a new supplementary building, which accommodates the foundry, heat treatment and other laboratories, and the machine shop.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH IN FULMER

FACILITIES AT THE FULMER INSTITUTE

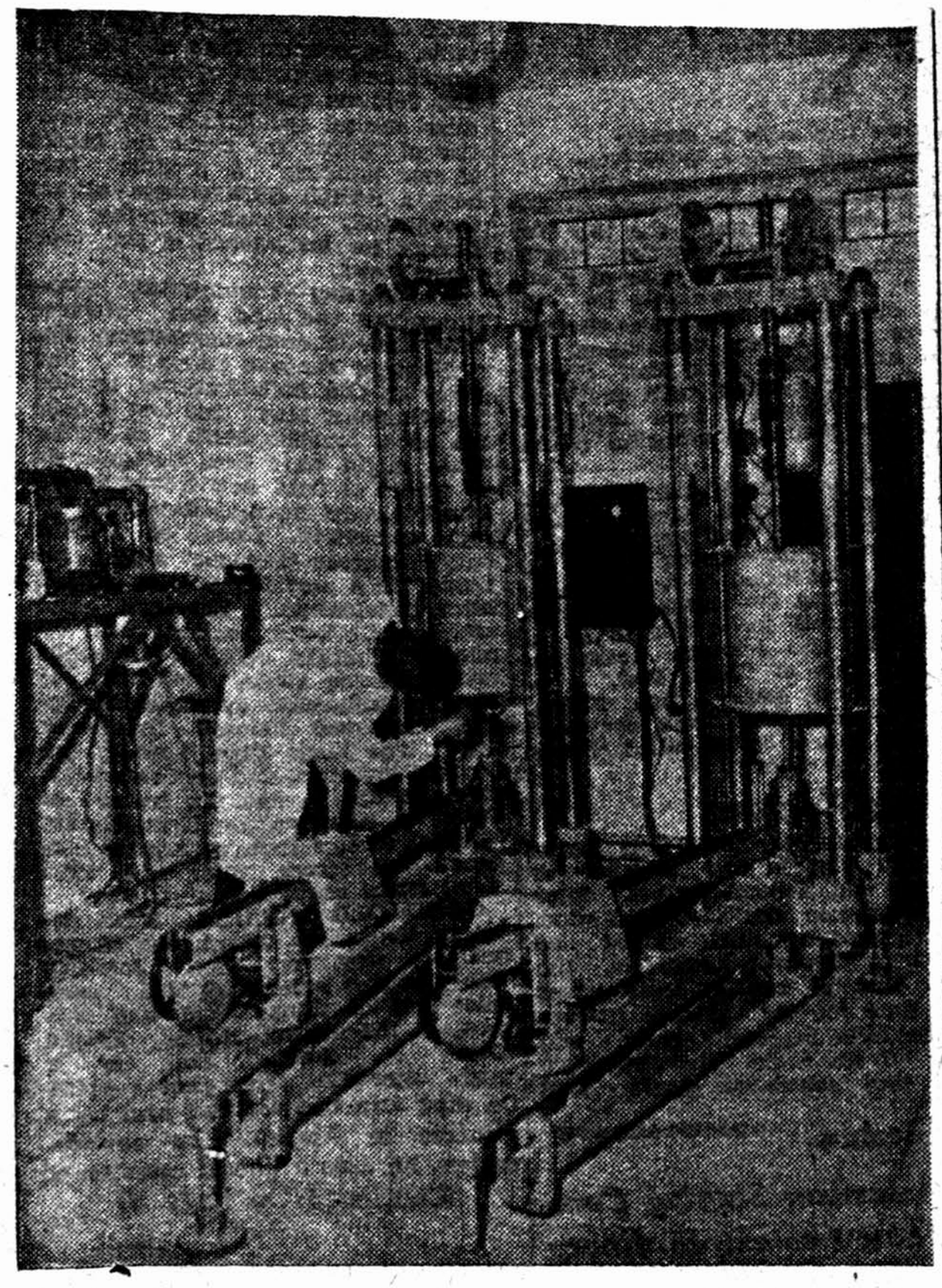
Research organised on a co-operative basis has been a special feature of British industries, and its growth in recent years owes a great deal to the encouragement given by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The usual pattern is for firms in a particular industry to get together and form a "Research Association." The Association carries on a research programme according to the needs of the industry it serves.

This programme commonly puts special weight on "background" research in order to bridge the gap between universities and the works laboratories. These associations also provide facilities for co-operative pooling of information available to individual members of the society. This two ways traffic of technical knowledge, while keeping individual members of the Association informed of the latest advances in technical science also makes available to the Association for further research new data from individual members.

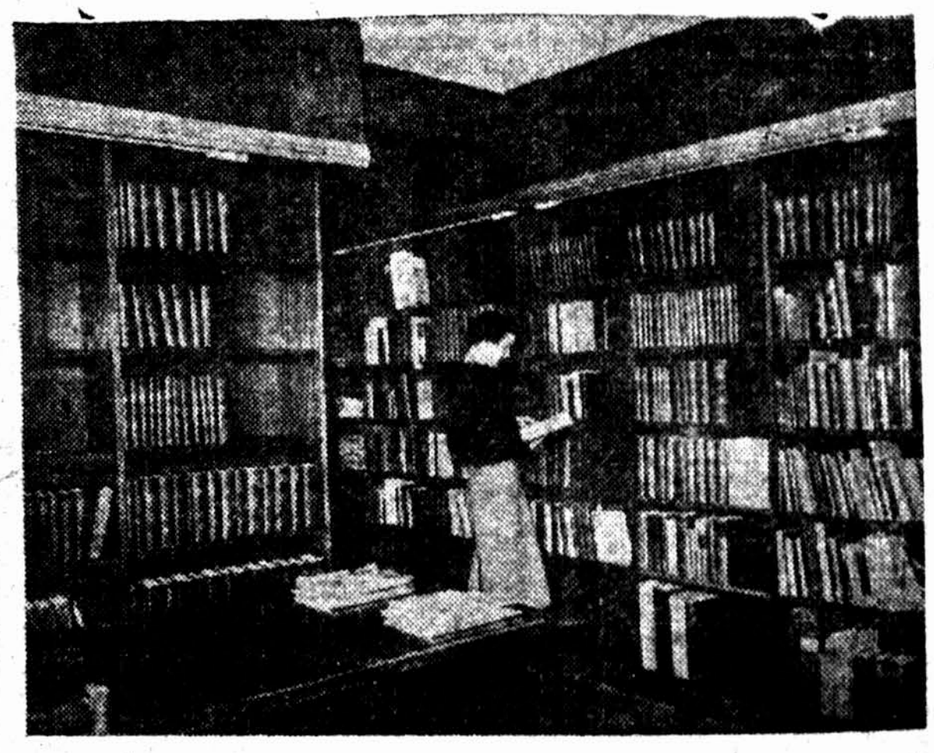
The Fulmer Institute in Buckinghamshire is one such organisation formed to provide a research centre where firms can use first-class facilities and a team of scientists of wide knowledge and experience to carry out research work on their behalf, the results of which remain their sole property.

The laboratories are better equipped then most organisations can afford economically, and the staff working in the Institute can view their problems objectively, unhampered by routine work. The Institute does not distribute any profits, any excess of income over expenditure being devoted to extending the services it can offer.

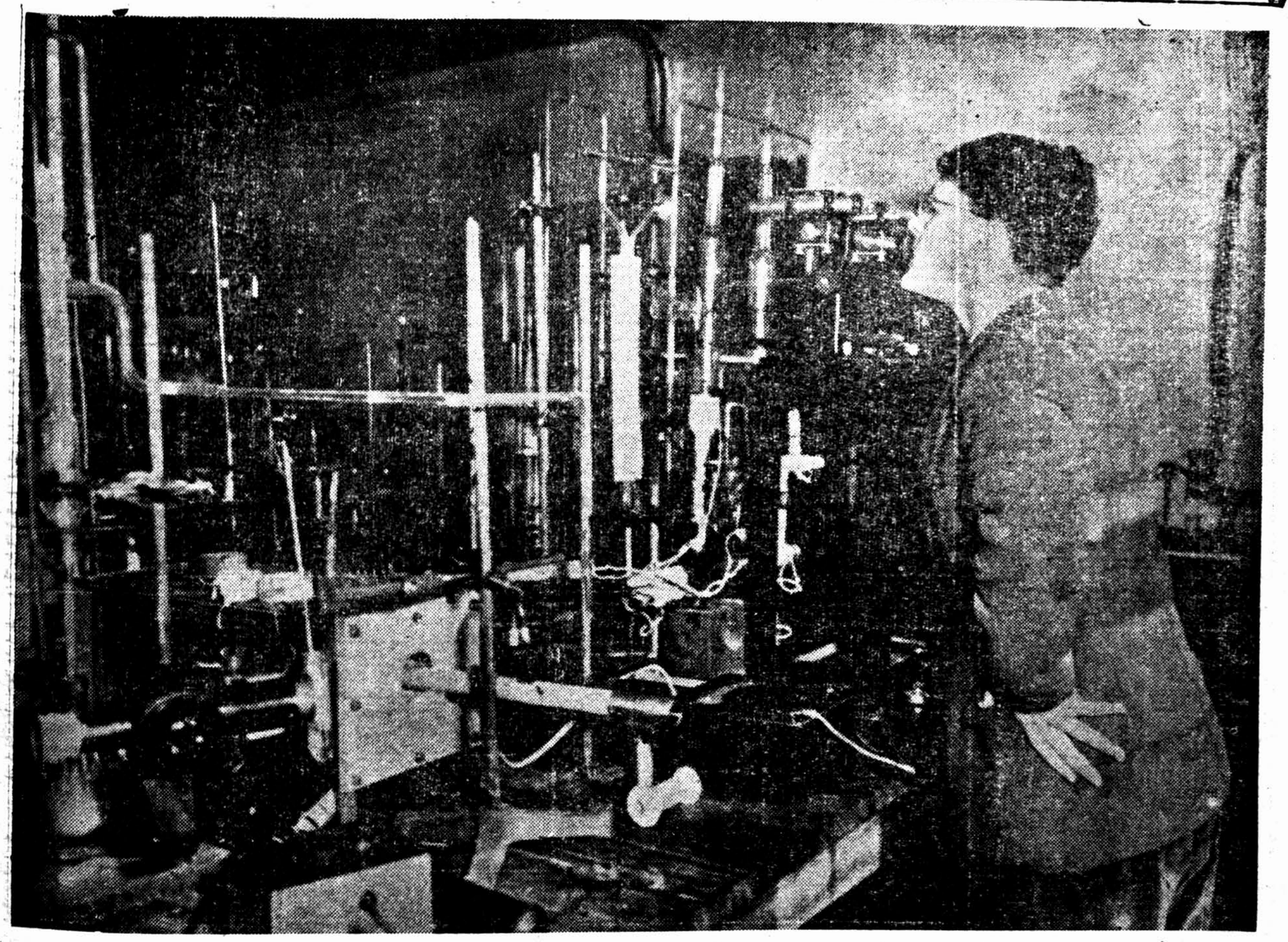
The Fulmer Institute may eventually expand in other directions, but it confines itself for the present mainly to the metallurgical field



Metallic Creep. Among the specialised tests undertaken at the Fulmer Research Institute are creep tests. The units shown are the most up-to-date type of testing machines, in which the slow elongation of metal, specimens under tensile stress may beaccurately measured at temperatures up to 1,000 dg. C

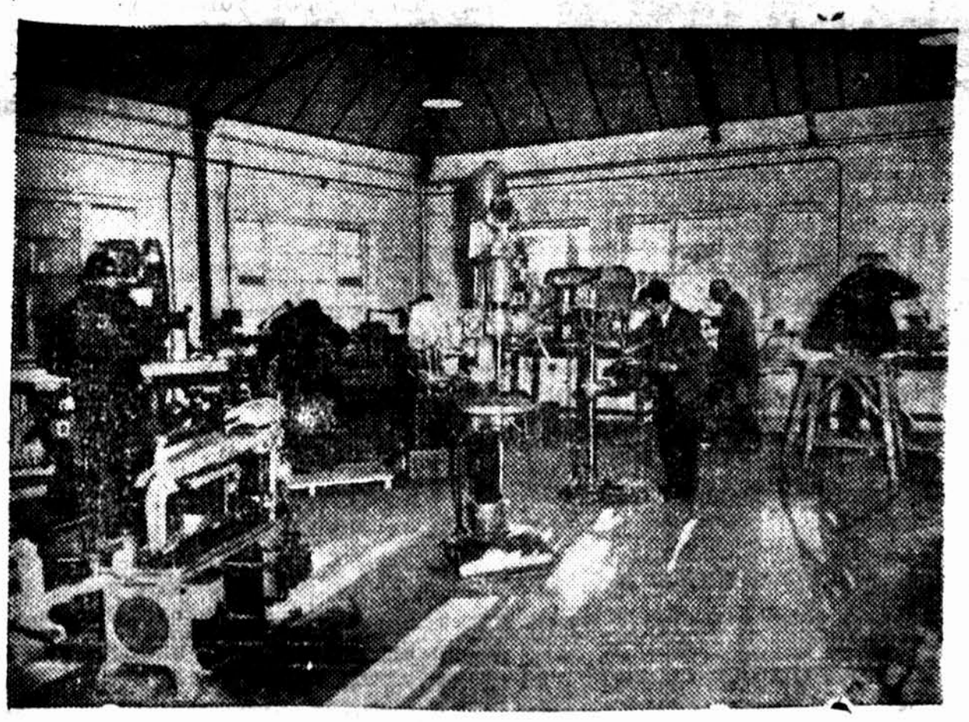


The Library. The Institute maintains extensive information services for the benefit of sponsors. A corner of the library is shown here.



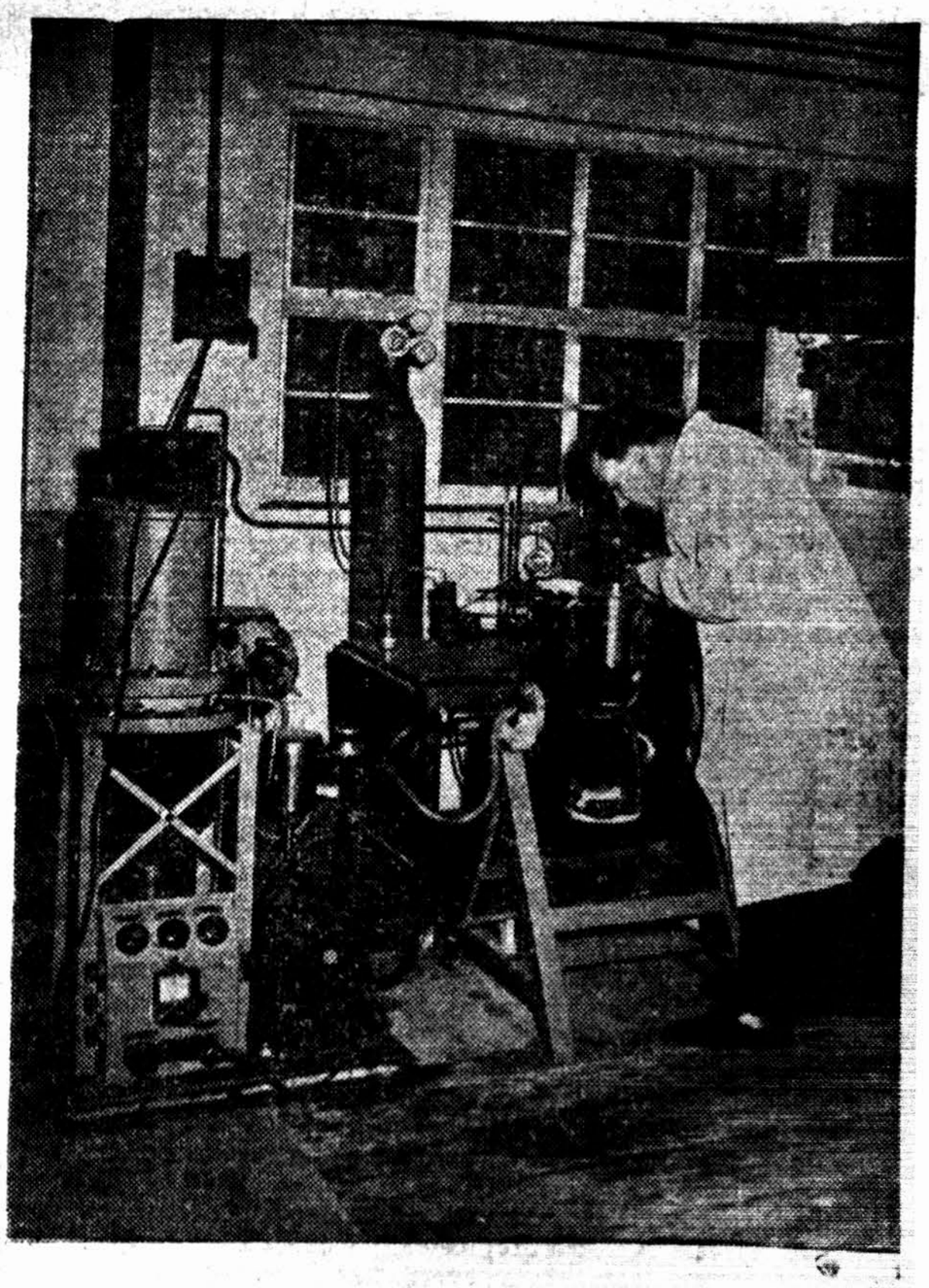
Kinetics of Metal Gas Reactions. A high vacuum apparatus used for measurements of reaction rates in the alu-minium distillation process.

INSTITUTE HELPS INDUSTRY



The Machine Shop. Much of the specialised apparatus required for many long and short term investigations which are in hand, are constructed in the Institute's machine shops, of which a section is shown here.

Photomicrography. One of the items of equipment in the Metallographic section is a Bausch and Lomb Metallurgical microscope, with which surfaces may be exabined and photographed at magnifications from X25 to X2500.



Vaccum Melting and Casting. The Institute is engaged upon several long-term researches. Among these are investigations aimed at the development of new alloys for service at very high temperatures. This photograph shows a furnace made at the Institute in which metals may be melted by high frequency induction and cast at temperatures up to 2,000 deg. C. either in a vacuum or in an inert gas.

From Brushware To Radios

Labour Ministry's Training Schemes

PRODUCTS ranging from brushware to popular radio sets are being made at the Training Centres organised by the Central Labour Ministry

An exhibition of the samples of many of these articles was opened at New Delhi by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, on April 3. They represent hundreds of cottage industriese, handlooms, hosiery, dyeing and printing wood-work, leather-work, soap-making book-binding, button manufacture, basketry, toy making, domestic utensils, black-smithy, tool-making, carpentry and various other engineering trades.

Four types of training institutions are run by the Labour Ministry. The two major ones are Technical Training Centres and Vocational Training Centres. The minor ones are for the disabled ex-serevicemen and for ex-servicewomen In addition there is a scheme for apprenticeship trainging The total number of training centres is 274 at present, including centres for apprenticeship course.

The technical training scheme was initiated during the war to meet the demands made by the defence forces and war industries for technicians. With a view to the re-settlement of demobilised soldiers and discharged war workers, it was decided to retain the technical training scheme and adapt it to post-war requirements Vast plans of development had been drawn up for thee post-war period and the country's need for technicians remained as great as ever. The technical training centres were, therefore expanded to train ex-servicemen. The trades were selected with an eye on employment opportunities and the needs of industries. The technical training centres were, mittee, composed of representatives of Government, employers and workers and other interests, which reported in 1945, were incorporated in the scheme

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Nearly 75 technical training centres with a total capacity of 9,366 exist at present in the various provinces of India. Training is given in nearly 50 building and engineering trades upto grade II. The total number of trainees are at present 1,338 in grade II and 3,798 in grade III The number of trainees in the main trades are mechanics (general)-1233, carpentry-481, mechanics (motor)—390, electricians—349, tin and coppersmiths—242, cabinet making—43, radio mechanics- 185, turners- 221, blacksmiths- 225, brick-laying- 178 and engine drivers (internal combustion) 174.

On passing the trade test, trainees are registered with the Exchanges for placing in employment. Special efforts are undertaken to overcome difficulties in placing them.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Under the vocational scheme, training in nearly a hundred different occupations connected with agriculture, cottage industries and commercial occupations is imparted. The object of this scheme is to equip men for independent trades which require skill, but little capital outlay.

There are at present 107 training centres with a capacity of 4,239. The total umber of trainees at present is 2,816. According to trades there are: hand-weaving, of cotton, art silk woollen fabrics-412 trainees; knitting, carpet weaving bleaching dyeing, newar etc- 313; cutting and tailoring-380, typing and stenography- 303, teaching- 239; agriculture- 341; metal-ware, utensils and metal toys- 48; wood-ware, wood carving, fret-work and toys- 106; basketry- 71 and leather-work, footwear and leather goods-113 and so on. There are also facilities for training in brushware, button manufacture, earthenware, glass bangles, soap-making, manufacture of cosmetics, inks and shoe polishes, printing, lithography, book-binding, proof-reading, photography, cinematography confectionery etc.

TRAINING FOR THE DISABLED

Diabled ex-servicemen are provided training in 3 centres in India, in Aundh (near Poona), Jalahalli (in Mysore) and Meerut. Their total capacity is over 1500 and 964 disabled ex-servicemen are now actually under training. They are given training in suitable selected occupations and are helped to find employment after training.

Disabled ex-servicemen are also given awards in cash to set up business independently as skilled trades-men and artisans. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000/- was placed at the disposal of the Government of India for this purpose by the Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St. John's War Organisation. So far nearly Rs. 25,000/- has been spent in awards to about 150 persons.

WOMEN'S TRAINING

Training centres for ex-servicewomen total 11 at present, including private institutions which been have pressed into service for training them. Laterly the centres have been utilised for training refugee women also. The number of ex-servicewomen under training until recently was 640 and of refugee women 55.

It is expected that the scheme will be converted shortly into one of training refugee girls and women from Western Pakistan. It is proposed to give them training in six principal trades, viz. spinning and weaving, calico printing, tailoring and dress-making, stenography, clerical and commercial work and typing. Other trades will be added as required. 300 seats have now been thrown open for refugee women and girls.

A Technical and Vocational Training Scheme for the benefit of the refugees has been sanctioned and is now in operation. 3,772 seats have already been sanctioned for this purpose. Further extension of these facilities is under active contemplation so as to raise the training capacity, including seats provided under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, to 10,500 seats.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

To provide practical training in factories and industrial workshops, an apprenticeship training scheme has now been evolved. The duration of this training would normally be 12 months. Training fees upto a maximum of Rs. 15 a month are also sanctioned in the case of specialised industries. Trainees who have passed grade II test in the technical training centres are specially selected as also suitable men from the vocational training centres. At present there are about 602 trainees undergoing apprenticeship in 78 industrial establishments.

A Central Training Scheme for instructors has recently been opened in Bilaspur (C.P.). This has been done with a view to providing efficient instructors for the various training centres of the Labour Ministry. The Bilaspur Centre is a combined technical and vocational training centre with a capacity of 200.

All trainees are provided with a number of facilities such as stipends, free board and lodging, workshop clothing and to and fro fares.

An Apprentice Under Training

Engine Driver trainees checking up before starting an engine. Under the Technical Training Scheme of the Ministry of Labour, thorough training is imparted in a large number of building and engineering trades.

I CAN BE HAD---FOR PELF

(Continued from page 5)

phrases like, "We want penetration, not irritation," and "On a thing like that, you have a financial equity in it."

On the other hand Kent, a distinguished gourmet who until recently wore a beard which gave him the appearance of a French cabinet minister, is more likely to run to phrases such as, "We were dickering with a bunch of independent freezers," or, occasionally, "We want to shake a man's hand before we put it in his pocket."

Success Due To Insight

Despite the fact that some sponsors have felt the composers to be somewhat eccentrically inclined, Kent and Johnson look over clients' products with an extremely cool eye before accepting a musical commission. Esthetic may be the grounds for their inspiration, but the composers are not adverse to spending a few hours beforehand on the less ethereal statistical tables provided by market-research organizations. Kent and Johnson are anxious to know the yearnings of the people. Their success is a tribute to their insight. An instance in point is the parental anxiety of Corn Products Refining Company to feed the people Mazola salad oil.

"We were called in to handle the Mazola problem," remarked Johnson gravely. "and, by the time we finished the number of people who could correctly identify it as the Mazola program had risen from 19 percent to 46 percent." The jingle kings accomplished this soothing miracle by the use of a base player named Bobby Haggart, who "whistled through his teeth" the lines "Mazola fries them. . . right on down [Sharp chorus:] Maz-ollAA!" "The spontaneous screams that went up from the audience at the end of the commercial were most satisfactory to us," says Johnson in recalling this arrangement.

Other coups included a talking engine for Esso Gasoline, a song for Mission Bell Wine which, later relyricized, was converted into a hit tune, and a jingle for the Prince George Hotel so personally fascinating to Louis B. Mayer that he asked his Eastern representative to pick up a dozen records of it. "He just liked to play it around the house," explained Kent.

Such triumphs have brought Kent and Johnson $20,000 a year from one national sponsor alone (they have 27). The comfortable size of this stipend is partly attributable to their habit of declining to sell their jingles outright but instead collecting royalties for every single use of them. 'You lease it like a telephone line," remarked one account executive of the Kent-Johnson service Their contracts are sadly described by other executives as "hideous" and "merciless."

Considering the rigors of composition and invention to which their musical sense drives them the jingle kings, who prudently register themselves as a corporate body ("the body is very well this morning, thank you"), consider their compensation just and equitable. Yet the two partners are honor-bound to uphold the traditions of musical struggle. One astonished account executive tells of walking into the luxurious Kent-Johnson garret across from the Museum of Modern Art to find the composers stripped to the waist, towels, wrapped around their heads large lumps of ice being conspicuously tucked in the towels. They spent the interview frantically scribbling on manuscript paper clutching their brows and uttering many exclamations of despair at the impossible task demanded by the sponsor The executive, who lurched out of the apartment with guilt written all over his face (an unusual visual effect in the advertising field) did not discover until much later that, some twelve hours before his visit, the composers had written and recorded the entire jingle

Only one small blot obscures the glowing future of these two fine artists—the Petrillo ban on recordings But the Kent and Johnson who gave to radio masterpieces like "Admiracion Shampoo brings you the newest things on the air waves' silence' are highly unlikely to be suppressed, shackled or halted by the mere lack of instruments. Their commercials will either be sung *a cappello*, *i.e.*, without musical backgrounds, or with instruments outside Petrillo's jurisdiction, briefly enumerated by Johnson as "harmonicas, jawbones of asses, lutes, dulcimers, musical saws, lyres and electric jew's harps."

Technological progress will never stand in the way of great music. If necessary, the composers can always wheel in a church choir, as they once did for an oratorio written in the style of Handel and in praise of Beechnut Chewing Gum

Beechnut gum with the peppermint flavor
With the peppy, peppy, peppermint flavor
Yum YUM yum yum: the flavor! BEECHNUT!
Beechnut lasteth longer. . . . .

Thus does the art of one century flow gently and gracefully into another. Through the singing commercial, Handel, Delius and Pepto-Bismol have joined hands to form an irresistible combination wherein lyric and large intestine are welded into a tasteful and salubrious whole. As for Johnson himself when he listens to the radio he usually tunes in to WQXR . . . it is interesting to note that this particular station, which broadcasts classical music, has long since prohibited the playing of singing commercials.

"The New Republic"

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Need Of Caution In Multi-Purpose Projects

NEW DELHI.

New Delhi is rapidly becoming warm. Hot weather is creeping in. The P.W.D. Contractors are busy making "khas tatis" for the offices to keep the jaded nerves cool. The Finance Minister has provided a lakh of rupees for this necessity of official life. Incidentally, repeated warnings are being held out that, due to abnormal increase in population, there will be general scarcity of water in Delhi this summer. In fact, a Save Water Campaign is being launched this week.

Now khas tatis are useless, unless they are kept perpetually wet with water. Scarcity of water and provision of khas tatis at a modest cost of Rs one lakh do not go together, unless water scarcity is intended only for non-officials. Coordination and coherent thinking are placed at a discount in New Delhi. There are departmental committees, inter- departmental committees, and committees of the Cabinet, all designed to coordinate the work of the Secretariat. In the reign of gas producers, coordination is on files.

Water Scarcity In The Capital

Round And Round

Some two years ago, some one in the Grow More Food Directorate conceived a brilliant idea of growing food crops on the beautifully laid green grass lawns which flank the Kingsway on either side. Hundreds of New Delhi's population had got into the habit of taking walks on these lawns and adding to their longevity. The whole place, therefore, was ploughed up and Indian corn was planted on it It gave immense merriment to parrots, which flocked from all over the countryside and had a good feed. The experiment was given up and vegetables gave place to Indian corn. Even this did not succeed.

The result was that the whole place had become rugged and difficult for walking. Even a diehard, Sir Pheroz Kharegat, admitted defeat. New Delhi was therefore surprised, when it saw tractors ploughing up the whole place, once again, this time at the instigation of some refugee leaders. The place is now turned into a field, all sown up, waiting for adequate supply of water, which is in short supplies. Money is made round to go round.

Motor Car Scandal

The journalist Deshbandu Gupta made history by exposing the scandals of the Import control, in the Dominion Parliament. Imports of motor cars was his special target. His grouse was two-fold. Firstly he enquired why several importers of long standing were not consulted as to their competence to import cars and trucks in accordance with the new policy. His second complaint related to the alleged profiteering by firms, who had assembly plants installed in India. It is significant that no voice was raised against the organised day-light loot by the motor dealers of Delhi. Black marketing has been highest in non-British class cars. The Ministers and Government officials were not interested, presumably because they got their cars at controlled price. A visit to the Secretariat will exhibit an array of Buicks, Cadalics, Chryslers, all parked under the shade. Several members of the Dominion Parliament have acquired similar privilege of owning high-class cars. The attack was directed against an Indian enterprise, which had the honesty of charging higher prices openly and not resorting to black market. At least he made cars available to the public.

In the other case, all cars are sold out before they reach the show room. Obliging gentlemen, however, keep prowling about and are ever ready to secure a car at only double its listed price. That the public does pay the inflated price shows how much black market money there is still floating in this country. That the Government and the Legislature have failed to check this black market is evident. The Industry Minister passed the baby to the Commerce Minister, and he in his turn passed it on to the Transport Minister The Finance Minister who is bound to be cheated of his income-tax was placidly an onlooker. The Dominion Parliament would not give him powers to deal effetively with the tax-dodgers. Democracy is a very complicated organisation.

Hirakund Dam

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru laid concrete at the site of the Hirakund Dam on the Mahanadi near Sambalpur in Orissa on April 12, 1948.

On March 15, 1946, His Excellency Sir Hawthorne Lewis, Governor of Orissa also laid the foundation stone of Hirakund Dam. On page 110 of the Hirakund Dam Project Report, issued by the Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission, is published the full text of the speeches delivered by Mr. Gokhale, welcoming the guests, by Mr. Prior on behalf of the Government of India, by Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, Chairman of the Commission and by His Excellency the Governor. It may, however, be presumed that the contractors had forgotten to place "concrete" for which purpose the Prime Minister had to take this arduous journey to Orissa. Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla was provided a second opportunity to make a speech.

Photographers, garland makers, furniture and shamiana walas all were benefitted. Another ceremony to mix water with concrete may be anticipated in March/April 1950. One result is that Premier Nehru has developed an unbounded faith in the efficacy of these multi-purpose projects. A multi-purpose project the Tennesse Valley Project—has been a success in the United States of America, and development on these lines will solve India's crying problems, it is claimed here.

Question Of Priorities

There are definite issues involved in these projects. First issue relates to the construction agency for these dams. Some Indians, it is true have flown over Tennesse Valley dams or have even visited them. There is, however, not a single Indian who has any knowledge of their construction. One view has been to entrust the work to an American firm, on definite understanding that it would train adequate number of Indians in dam construction work. That view may, however, be drowned in the racial emotionalism. The cry is already raised that it will be an insult to India to entrust this work to non-nationals.

Second issue relates to building material, and more particularly to cement The railways, I may add, had to slow down their development plan, on account of shortage of building materials. There is no cement for building houses in New Delhi and elsewhere. Kaka Sahib Gadgil laid the foundation stone of a clerk's colony in New Delhi last October. The foundation stone is standing in its lonely majesty, without any progress so far. Building material is urgently required for aerodromes and for urgent industrial expansion or development. Mr. Khosla's self-laudatory oratory or Mr. Iyengar's self-explanatory unofficial notes will not produce building materials There shall have to be balanced development for which priority over building materials shall have to be fixed.

Third issue relates to the applicability of multi-purpose projects to Indian conditions. Mr Khosla has developed into a roving expert. He visits Governor after Governor in order to make them interested in these projects. Hardly the investigations on Damodar Valley were completed, when Mahanadi project was envisaged. Kosi was the next jump followed by Tapti, Chambal, Narbada and now Brahmaputra. Looking to the American example, the fabulously rich Americans waited for nearly ten years to see the working of T. V. A. before they have decided to launch another project.

Necessity Of Checking Up

Mr. Khosla has promised to generate millions of killowatt of electric energy by his projects. The issue is what use that electricity be put to unless the country was simultaneously developed industrially. Mr. Khosla has also promised to irrigate millions of acres of land by his projects. Kosi project will irrigate three million acres and Mahanadi one million acres, as compared to 760,000 acres, promised under Damodar project. Has any one ever checked Mr. Khosla's figures? The planners of Grow More Food campaign had solemnly announced that they had already produced 3 1/2 million tons of food grains. With this additional yield, it has never been explained so far, why India still continues to import food grains worth 100 crores of rupees a year. The Food and Agriculture Minister, it is learned, has appointed a Sindhi refugee to report to him any case of dereliction of duty inside and outside tre Secretariat.

It will be of greater benefit to India if the Agriculture Minister were to have searching enquiry made in the administration of Grow More Food Campaign. Mr. Khosla, similarly, is not infallible. Even he can make mistakes. The issue involves not only hundreds of crores of rupees, but also the very livelihood of millions of men, whose land will be submerged under Mr. Khosla's projects. Any miscalculations might bring untold miseries to future generations. Great caution in these projects, therefore, is absolutely essential. The Government should have a thorough checking up of Mr. Khosla's figures and estimates by some American expert, unapproachable by Mr. Khosla and his Commission. Some one not succumb to flattery shall have to undertake this job.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
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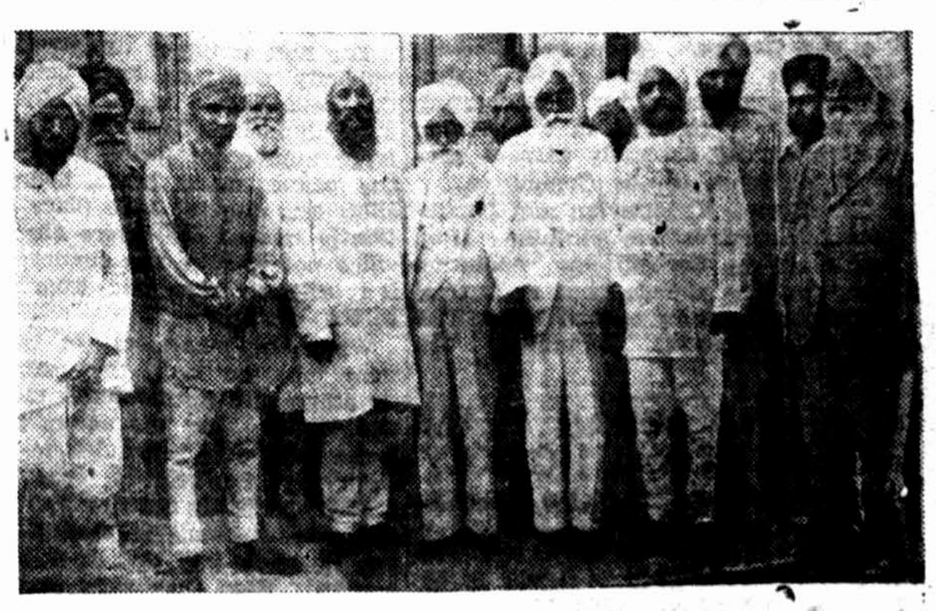
VITALITY SUPREME

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope of writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR, Chandrika 2-B Eldams Road, Tevnampet, P. O. Madras.

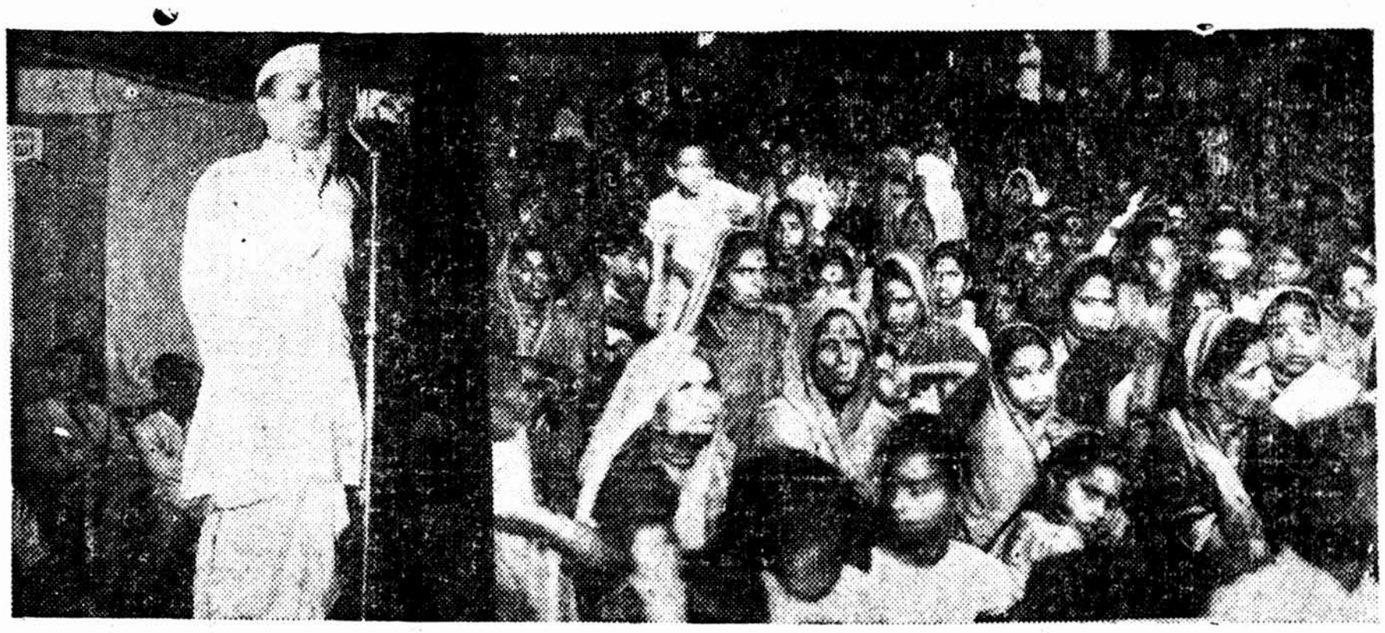


The All-India Sikh Nationalist Party met in Delhi last week to discuss matters of national importance. Mr. Sant Singh, who presided, is sixth from right in picture above taken on the occasion.

When Nature Is Lax, Try
LAXIL

A PLEASANTLY FLAVOURED SIMPLE LAXATIVE TABLET IN CHOCOLATE BASE
BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA : BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit. Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.
Available at chemists and stores.



Excise Minister L. M. Patil addressing a meeting on Friday at Gandhi Chowk, Parel in connection with the Prohibition campaign.

MAKE PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY A GRAND SUCCESS

L. M. Patil Appeals To Citizens For Full Co-operation

BOMBAY, Saturday

An earnest appeal to the citizens of Bombay to co-operate whole heartedly with the Government in their programme of prohibition and to make it a complete success was made by Mr. L. M. Patil. Minister for Excise. Government of Bombay yesterday.

Mr. Patil who was addressing a mass gathering of workers held under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Prohibition Committee at Gandhi Chowk Naigaum Dadar last night said that with the attainment of independence greater responsibilities had come on Indians and they would not be able to discharge them unless some of the evils rampant in the society were completely uprooted.

Drinking liquor was worst among all the evils which had ruined many a prosperous family. This evil had caused a great harm to the working class community in the country. Their social and economic conditions could not improve due to the habit of drink. The foreign rulers who governed the country till recently did not pay any attention to the workers condition but as soon as the Congress came into power and took the charge of Indian administration they decided to improve the lot of workers and among many other schemes chalked out the prohibition plan was one. But this plan, the Minister said, could not be successful if the public did not co-operate whole heartedly with the Government and he therefore appealed to support the plan.

After the meeting, an enjoyable programme of Powadas was arranged in which Rashtra Shahir G. D. Dixit took part.

CABLE AND WIRELESS COY. IN JERUSALEM TO CLOSE DOWN

JERUSALEM, April 16 (Reuter).—An official of Cable and Wireless told newspaper correspondents today they "could not count" on the Company operating from Jerusalem after May 1, and that the staff might have to evacuate Palestine on or before May 15—date on which Britain gives up the mandate.

He said he hoped the Haifa station would continue to function.

Correspondents asked the official to investigate the possibility of establishing a Cable and Wireless Centre in Amman, capital of Transjordan, which might be reached by portable transmitter or by despatch riders from Jerusalem.

BURMA'S MEMBERSHIP OF U.N.O.

FLUSHINGTON MEADOWS, (New York), April 17 (Reuter).—The United Nations General Assembly Steering Committee last night decided that Burma's application for membership should be considered in a plenary session of the Assembly without previous reference to the Committee.

The Soviet, Yugoslavian and Guatemalan representatives abstained from voting on the Committee's resolution approving the agenda that a special session on Palestine opened today. The Committee however approved the agenda.

C. P. AND BERAR TEAM FOR NATIONAL HOCKEY

NAGPUR, April 17 (API) Following will constitute the C.P. and Berar team against Bihar in the National Hockey Championship of India to be held in Bombay on April 24.

Raghuwir Dayal Pandey (Captain), M. R. Thakur, Dasrath Patel, Rampoo, W. E. Russel, Abdul Shakoor, T. Nuttal, G. D. Siriah, S.S. Kalwar, S. L. Deokar, B. S. Naidu G. V. Srinivas Mudaliar, Sunderlal, Malik, D. Schmidt and Ambika Prasad.

Prof. S. B. L. Saksena will accompany the team as the manager.

THEFT SUSPECTS REMANDED

BOMBAY, Saturday

Taking advantage of the rush and the hurry, when a train came to a standstill, at Dadar Railway Station, a gold bangle valued at Rs 400, it is alleged, was smartly removed from the hand of a lady alighting from the train, by well-dressed Sakhu and Sundari, who attempted to bolt after the offence, but were chased and caught by the Railway Police, yesterday.

They were ordered to be remanded into police custody, at Mazagaon, today.

CONCERT CROWD DUPED

Asked To Buy Tickets For Fictitious Show

BOMBAY, Saturday

A huge crowd of Bombay's music and dance lovers who were jostling each other in the sweltering heat last evening, near Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in an attempt to buy tickets for a well-advertised concert scheduled to take place there at 6-30, wended their way later to the Colaba Police Station, and complained that they had been hoaxed, and made to buy tickets for a fictitious concert.

It is learnt that many days were in advance Inayatali Abdul Hakim, the alleged promoter of the concert that never came off, had advertised the concert in many daily papers. Not content with this, there were many placards, prominently displayed at every thoroughfare in Greater Bombay.

The nett result of this avalanche of publicity was that days before the due date, tickets had been sold out in large numbers. Yesterday witnessed a large number of people who came to the venue, many hours before the show was due to take place and patiently queued up before the booking office not to miss the chance. Tickets, it is alleged, were sold from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 15.

When the possessors of the ticket went into the Hall, they saw a well set stage with harmoniums, tambooras, and violins But the actors and actresses who were scheduled to give the show were nowhere in sight.

After patiently waiting for a long time the audience realised that there was no show and that they had been hoaxed. Then they went and complained to the Colaba Police who arrested Inayatalli.

When Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, asked the accused what he was, he replied that he was the "Assistant Music Director of Piloo Art Productions."

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

'FIFA' To Serve As Ideal Of Peace Between Nations

Russian Representative Welcomed

AMSTERDAM, April 16 Reuter): The hope that the Federation Internationale de Football Associations would serve the ideal of peace between all nations was expressed by M. Wladimir A. Granatkin, a Russian representative, who attended the executive committee meeting of 'FIFA'.

A communique issued today said that M. Granatkin was welcomed by the 'FIFA' president. M. Jules Rimet, who expressed his pleasure at seeing a Russian representative present.

Mr. Granatkin is vice-president of the football section of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport with the ministry of the U.S.S.R. Use of the Russian language, with French, English and Spanish will in future be used in all 'FIFA' documents and communications.

The following alterations to the laws dealing with substitutes and rough play will be proposed by 'FIFA' at the next meeting of the international F.A. Board in Montreux from June 12 to 14.

Law Three: In international matches between associations affiliated to 'FIFA' a player injured in the first half may be changed, and the goalkeeper, if injured, may be replaced at any time during the game.

This rule shall also apply to matches among the four British associations.

Law Twelve: A foul is committed if a player plays in a way considered dangerous by the referee, and particularly if he tries to kick the ball when it is held by the goalkeeper.

It is proposed that charging of the goalkeeper when in possession of the ball must be legally done with the shoulder.

The executive Committee decided to remind all National Associations competing in the Olympic Games of the amateur definitions, as adopted by the International Olympic Committees in Stockholm.

TRAINING NURSES IN SOCIAL HYGIENE

Govt. Takes Up Council's Suggestion

BOMBAY, Saturday :

Following representations by the Bombay Social Hygiene Council the Government of Bombay had agreed to give special training in Social Hygiene to hospital nurses, it was stated at the annual general body meeting of the Council today.

Another suggestion that free drugs should be supplied to venereal disease patients in hospitals had also received government approval.

The Council's annual report, submitted to the meeting, detailed the work done by the organisation in the field of propaganda and visual instruction in social hygiene which was taken advantage of by nurses and medical students among others.

After the service of Sir Ivon Taunton and Major General A. H. Harty retiring president and vice-president, were lauded by the members, the Council elected Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, President of the Council for the ensuing year. The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the Surgeon General and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan were elected Vice-Presidents, while Dr. Socrates Noronha and Dr. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer, will be Hon. Secretaries, Dr. M. Venkat Rao will be the Treasurer.

T. B. Takes Heavy Toll In Calcutta

Govt. Making All Efforts To Check Menace

CALCUTTA April 17 (API) Tuberculosis has been taking a weekly toll of 67 lives on an average in Calcutta for the last three weeks. To check the growing menace of this disease the question of introducing the use of B. C. G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerine) vaccines as one of the preventive measure is engaging the attention of West Bengal Government, it is learnt from an official source.

The vaccine is a continental invention and the efficacy of it in preventing T. B., according to the official source, had been proved in France, Russia and other countries including the Scandanavian countries. It is applied orally to infants who are not more than ten days old and injected to people who are conclusively proved to have no infection beforehand.

On the curative side the Government propose to establish chest clinics in all the Sadar hospitals in the districts of West Bengal. Government also propose to intensify their educational drive to make the people alive to the grave danger of tuberculosis. Further the Government has appointed a Provincial Tuberculosis Board under the Chairmanship of the Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy to formulate a comprehensive scheme for checking tuberculosis menace and the Committee is expected to submit the scheme to Government within two months.

Indian Cloth For Pakistan

KARACHI April 15. Pakistan will shortly get about 24,000 bales of cotton cloth and yarn from India it was reliably learned here today

Regarding export duties on Pakistan cottons it was pointed out that Pakistan Government proposed to the Indian Union Government that there should be no export duties either on cotton exported from Pakistan or cotton textiles exported from India to Pakistan. The Indian Government insisted on export duties being levied on both sides

The recent removal of the import duty by the Indian Union Government on Pakistan cotton has, it was stated resulted in lowering of prices of cotton in India. It was hoped that this would also have an effect on lowering of prices of textiles in India.

About fifteen thousand bales of Pakisatn cotton nave been exported to Pakistan cotton have been exported to ment was concluded and, it was learned that a very substantial quantity is awaiting shipment.

The difficulties regarding export permits for textiles from India are believed to have been ironed out in the conference of representatives of the two dominions held in Bombay recently

CONTRABAND CLOTH TO PAKISTAN SEIZED

CALCUTTA April 16 (U P. I): The Calcutta police made a big haul of cotton yard and cloth bound for Pakistan, at the Calcutta Port. The consignment had been falsely declared as one of candles and was intended for Dacca. The police also effected three other similar haults of cotton cloth bound for Eastern Pakistan from Calcutta.

Four persons were taken into custody.

REALLOCATIONS OF SIND PORTFOLIOS

KARACHI, April 16 (A.P.I): A reallocation of portfolios among the Ministers of the Sind Government with effect from April 16 has been announced today.

A press note issued from the Sind Governor's Secretariat states that His Excellency hopes that the redistribution of portfolios would lead to more expeditious despatch of business and more harmonious working of the Cabinet.

Th redistributed portfolios are as follows:—

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Khuro, Premier—Finance, Political Services and General Administration Department.

The Hon'ble Pir Illahi Baksh Nawaz Ali.—Home Department, Education, Health and Local Self Government Department.

The Hon'ble Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur—Revenue and P.W.D. Department.

The Hon'ble Kazi Fazullah Ubedullah—Agriculture, Industries, Food and Civil Supplies, Labour and Legal Department.

NEW DELHI, April 17, (API):

FOLLOWING the discovery of a 1,100 years old Sanskrit document, an inscription on a Gold Plague, in the ruins of the Parambanan Temple, near Jogjakarta, Capital of Indonesia, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, Indonesia, has extended an invitation to Indian archaeologists to visit sites of archaeological interest in the country.

"THE architecture of our old temples being very much influenced by Hindu Culture," says the invitation from the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjajo, to Mr. Raghavan, India's Consul-General in Indonesia, "it may be of great importance that your archaeologists come to Indonesia and see them personally.

BESIDES, they may come in contact with our archaeo logists so that the latter can partake in the scientific experiences of your scholars."

GOLD PLAQUE DISCOVERED IN BATAVIA: An eleven hundred year old gold plaque with a Sanskrit inscription which was recently discovered in the ruins of the Parambanan Temple, near Jogjakarta, capital of Indonesia. Following this discovery, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, Indonesia, has extended an invitation to Indian archaeologists to visit the country. The eight temples of Parambanan, four of which are dedicated respectively to Brahma, Vishnu, Siva and Nandi, were built by the Brahmanical rulers of Java in the 10th Century A.D. Long rows of panels representing scenes from Ramayana form the chief decoration on the temples.

Epoch-Making Discovery In Indonesia

JEWISH VANDALISM IN PALESTINE

Arab Committee Denounces Liquidation Of Villagers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Consul for Egypt in Bombay, informs that the Political Committee of the Arab League has issued the following communique yesterday:—

"The Political Committee of the Arab League learned with great pain of the horrible acts committed by the Jewish terrorists against the Arab village of Deryassein near Jerusalem when they massacred peaceful and non-combatant inhabitants and killed pregnant women, children and the aged after maltreating them in an inhuman way.

"The Committee also learned that the combating Jews burnt entirely the Arab village of Nasr El Din near Tiberia and exterminated the inhabitants. Thus the Jewish combatants violated the international conventions of war and international principles allowed in military operations and do not at all care for essential principles of honour and humanity. The Zionists accordingly disclose gradually what had been said about their intention to annihilate the Arabs in case they realise their designs.

"The Arabs, on the contrary, follow in the fight against the Jews their old customs, proving a real desire to observe chivalrous traditions and respect laws of war.

"The Political Committee disapproving of these horrors, draws the attention of the whole world and brings to their notice the sad consequences of the partition and the massacre which has been committed.

"In spite of this horrible aggression, the Political Committee advises the Arabs to observe their traditions and not at all answer the savage actions in the same way.

"The Committee declares that the acts committed by the Zionist terrorists and other Jewish combatants will reinforce the Arab countries in their decision to proceed by all means to save their Arab brothers in Palestine from misfortune and safeguard their homeland."

STOP PRESS On Page 12

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Previous Closing	36.45
Today's Opening	36.50
Difference	+5
Today's Closing	36.88
Difference	+43

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 17.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila May	665	0
Silver Bullion Forward	170	9
Silver Chamber	170	12
Gold Forward	116	12
Sovereign	78	8

SANSKRIT DOCUMENT 1,100 YEARS OLD

Indian Archaeologists Invited To Visit Site

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Following the discovery of a 1,100 years old Sanskrit document, an inscription on a gold plaque, in the ruins of the Parambanan Temple, near Jogjakarta, capital of Indonesia, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, Indonesia, has extended an invitation to Indian archaeologists to visit sites of archaeological interest in the country.

"The architecture of our old temples being very much influenced by Hindu culture", says the invitation from the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjajo, to Mr. Raghavan, India's Consul-General in Indonesia, "it may be of great importance that your archaeologists come to Indonesia and see them personally. Besides, they may come in contact with our archaeologists so that the latter can partake in the scientific experiences of your scholars"

ANCIENT LINKS.

The spread of Indian culture to Java and other islands of Indonesia forms one of the most notable episodes in early Indian history. The island of Java is first mentioned in the 'Ramayana' under the name of 'Yavadvipa' or 'barley-island'. It was one of the places where search parties were sent in quest of Sita, and it is by this name that it was known to Ptolemy, the classical geographer of the second century A.D. Stray facts, gathered from different sources, indicate that Hindu and Hinduized States, owing their origin to immigrants or colonists from India, had been established in Java by the fifth century.

From the eighth century there were in Central Java rulers professing the Saiva faith. The language of their inscriptions is Sanskrit but the script is Kavi, the local derivative of the South Indian script.

In the last quarter of the eighth century Central Java was conquered by the Sailendra rulers of Srivijaya, the capital of Sumatra, who were Mahayana Buddhists. Significantly enough, the script of their inscriptions is akin to that of East India, which, with Nalanda as the focus, was the home of Mahayana Buddhism in early medieval days. One of them, Balaputradeva of the ninth century, erected a monastery at Nalanda.

Under the Sailendras, Java was studded with Buddhist monuments, the most prominent of which is the stupa at Borobudur (A.D. 850). This lofty edifice, following a recognized Indian form of temple-and-stupa-architecture, consists of seven terraces, each flanked internally by galleries of sculptures depicting Buddhist scenes and pantheon. The dimensions of the structure, its gigantic conception and its lavish decora-

(Continued on Page 16)

EXEMPTION FOR CERTIFIED KHADI

Progressive Decontrol In Action

NEW DELHI, April 17. (A.P.I.): In pursuance of the policy of progressive decontrol, the Government of India have decided to allow exports of handspun cotton yarn and khadi woven from it without any quantitative limit, provided they are certified as such by the All-India Spinners' Association.

Application for licences should be made to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay or Calcutta, or the Export Trade Controller, Madras.

PAKISTAN-BOUND TRAINS SEARCHED

Cloth Worth Rs. 5,000,000 Seized

RANAGHAT (Nadia) April 16. (A.P.I.): Cloth, worth about Rs. 5,000,000 was seized by the police following searches of Pakistan bound trains for two consecutive nights at Ranaghat, the last station in Indian territory on the formerly Bengal Assam main line.

During the searches, conducted under the personal supervision of the District Magistrate of Nadia, cloth was discovered inside mail bags and underneath the floor of a mail van. Two postal sorters were taken into custody in this connection.

During the last few days a large number of cases of smuggling of cloth from India to Pakistan has been detected here and it is suspected that a big Inter-Dominion gang is at work on this line.

Ban On Garrowhill Cotton

NAGPUR, April 17. (A.P.I.): The Provincial Government have prohibited for a period of five years with effect from May 30, 1948 the cultivation of Garrowhill cotton and the mixing of Garrowhill cotton with any other kind of cotton in all cotton producing tracts of the province.

This action has been taken under the C.P. and Berar Cotton Control Act of 1937.

Congress Working Committee

NEW DELHI, April 17 (A.P.I.): Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee announces that the Congress Working Committee will meet at 8-30 a.m. at No. 1 Queen Victoria Road, on April 21.

Sir Gulab Singh Re-Arrested

Ex-Maharajah Of Rewa Who Escaped From Delhi Police Custody

JUBBULPORE, April 17. (A.P.I.): The ex-Maharaja of Rewa, Sir Gulabsingh, who returned to his State without the knowledge of the police in Delhi where he was under open arrest, has now been arrested and will be taken to Delhi under police escort, reports reaching here stated to-day.

He was reported to have left Marina Hotel, Delhi, on April 9 and arrived in Rewa, where his entry was banned, on the morning of April 13.

Two Lahore Labour Leaders Arrested

LAHORE, April 17. (A.P.I.): Chaudhri Mohammed Aslam, General Secretary of the N. W. Railway Workers Trade Union and Mr. Shaukat Ali, President of the Mint Workers Federation and Assistant Secretary of the Lahore Branch of the N.W.R. Workers Trade Union, were arrested here to-day under Sec. 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act 1947.

The Government's action comes in the wake of the Union's decision to call for a general strike from May 27 in case the Government fails to concede their demands for the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations and the release of Union President, Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim.

STRIKERS DAMAGE MINT MACHINERY.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's arrest, according to an official source, is also connected with the recent token strike by mint workers during which a part of the mint machinery was reported to have been damaged by the strikers.

VEXING REFUGEE PROBLEM IN WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 17. (API) Of the 1,211,960 evacuees who have migrated from East Bengal, over 66 per cent are now concentrated in Calcutta according to the latest statistics compiled by the relief Department, Government of West Bengal. Most of these evacuees are scattered throughout Calcutta, sharing the crowded quarters of relatives. A few destitute evacuees have been given temporary shelter in Government relief camps in and around Calcutta. The remaining East Bengal evacuees are scattered over the 13 districts of West Bengal.

To avoid encouraging large scale migration, the West Bengal Government hitherto refrained from opening refugee camps. The problem has, however, assumed such proportions that steps in this direction are now being taken.

INDO-HYDERABAD TALKS OVER

Laik Ali And Party To Return To-day

NEW DELHI, April 17 (A.P.I.): The current series of talks on the Indo-Hyderabad relations concluded to-day and Mir Laik Ali, Premier of Hyderabad, and party are scheduled to return to Hyderabad to-morrow morning.

Mr. Laik Ali to-day nad another meeting with the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and later lunched with him. In the evening, he met Sardar Patel and the States Secretary Mr. V. P. Menon,

Sir Walter Monckton who has been here in connection with these discussions is also leaving for Hyderabad to-morrow whence he is expected to fly to London, reaching there next week.

MORE TALKS NEXT MONTH?

In view of the fundamental nature of the present series of talks many points of difference on the working of the Standstill Agreement, it is understood, have assumed minor importance. So far as the Dominion Government is concerned, it is believed, there is little left for them so explain or amplify on their stand and the next move would seem to be with the Nizam's Government. According to certain other quarters, the current negotiations would have to be treated as but one of a series as it was not improbable that Mr. Laik Ali would return to Delhi sometime next month.

23 KILLED IN BRITISH TRAIN CRASH

LONDON April 17 (U.P.A.): The death toll in the early morning train wreck at Winsford, Cheshire reached 25 to-night. Sixteen persons were killed outright and seven died later in hospitals.

Crews were still removing debris from the main line tracks an hour after a mail train crashed in the rear of an express for the first serious wreck since the nationalization of British railways.

Police are attempting to find the person who pulled the emergency cord halting the passenger train.

NEW IN BRIEF

BHAGALPUR, April 16, (A. P. I.): Forty houses are reported to have been gutted by a fire which broke out in Serampur, a village about ten miles west of Bhagalpur

BHAGALPUR, April 17, (A. P. I.): Mr. Gharu Chandra Chowdhury, an Advocate, and a former Sangh Chalak of the Bhagalpur R. S. S. has been released from Bhagalpur jail where he had been under detention.

FRANKFURT, April 17, (Reuter): Germany's first trizonal institution came into existence when it was announced here today that the State Banks of the French Zone had decided with the primission of the French Military Government to join the Bizonal "Bank of German States."

BERLIN, April 17, (Reuter): Banks with head offices in United Nations or former neutral countries are to be permitted to open branch offices in the British and American occupied Zones of Germany, it was officially announced here today.

NEW DELHI, April 17, (A. P. I.): Mr. Yash, a Member of A. I. C. C., has given notice of a resolution for the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C. seeking to launch "a powerful popular movement in Hyderabad State in order to enforce the will of the States people for accession to India and the immediate establishment of full Responsible Government in the State".

PARIS, April 17, (Ruter): London has been chosen as the seat of the permanent body to administer the Five Power Western Union Pact, it was reliably learned here today.

MADRID, April 17, (Reuter). Sentences of twelve months' imprisonment were passed today on four men charged with editing an underground Monarchist paper called "Restalracion" (Restoration), in the first Monarchist trial by court-martial ever held under General Franco's regime.

PESHAWAR, April 17, (A. P. I.): Wana till recently a very important military station in South Waziristan has been declared by the local Administration as a "family station" with effect from April 13.

KARACHI, April 17, (A. P. I.): The appointment of Mr. Mohammad Ali as Ambassafidor of Pakistan to the Union Burma was officially announced here tonight.

Detenu Shot Dead In Gulbarga Jail?

Razakars To Stage Mock Battles At Their Rally

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
SECUNDERABAD, April 17.

According to the report received here, a Congress detenue, Bheemsen Rao was shot dead in Gulbarga jail, it is alleged, by the Superintendent of the same jail, while the detenue was offering prayers. The dead body was handed over to Sanjeevrao Desai, brother of the deceased.

Swami Ramananda Thirtha, President Hyderabad State Congress, who is interned in Gulbarga jail is stated to be a little better but according to the publicity office of the Hyderabad Students Union, his life seems to be in danger.

Student worker Murlidharrao of Sentgi village Gulbarga District is stated to have lost his life as the result of a revolver shot fired at him by a Police Inspector.

According to Abdul Mannan Khan Publicity Secretary, Ithehadul-Muslimeen a rally of Razakars will be held on April 23. Military sports, mock battles, etc. form part of the programme. Nearly a lakh Razakars are expected to participate in the rally which will be addressed by Kasim Razvi.

RAZAKAR—A TERROR TO INDIAN UNION

"Everything possible is being done to frighten Muslims and create disaffection in the State. But Muslims of Deccan are determined to become great warriors in upholding the name of God. The Razakar is the unpaid servant of God. Therefore the Razakar has become a great terror to the Indian Union and they regarded him as a devil or ghost," observed Kasim Razvi, Majlis, Itthehad-ul-Muslimeen President, addressing a gathering of Muslims yesterday in connection with the celebration of Milad Day.

FOLLOW PALESTINE ARABS

Mohamad Ikramullah, Development Minister, who presided over the meeting, referred to the Palestine question and appealed to Muslims of Hyderabad to emulate the determination of the Arabs of Palestine.

Abdul Rauf, Minister for Public Works also addressed the gathering.

MUSLIM STUDENTS RESUME MILITARY TRAINING

Muslim students are again resuming their military training in Hyderabad. According to a statement issued by the President of the Muslim Students Union, they have to resume military training which they had abandoned due to their examinations.

"INDIAN EXPRESS COPIES SEIZED BY HYDERABAD POLICE

Copies of the "Indian Express", Madras today were seized by the police in Hyderabad while they were allowed in Secunderabad.

STOP PRESS

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS FOR FINAL ACTION ON KASHMIR ISSUE.

LAKE SUCCESS, April 17, (U. P. A.): The Security Council gathered today for their final attack on the Kashmir problem. The six-nation resolution seemed assured of passage and the key to the situation appeared to be whether New Delhi and Karachi would accept the Council's judgment and co-operate toward implementing it.

Neither side was satisfied and the Indians were expected to protest with special bitterness. The members of the six delegations who drafted the "final resolution" conceded that it was not perfect, but they felt it was the fairest they could reach.

JEWS BLOW UP BR. ARMY AMMUNITION TRAIN.

JERUSALEM April 17, (Reuter): Jews blew up a British Army ammunition train at Benyamina, in the Palestine orange belt today and then opened heavy fire on troops who went to investigate, it was officially announced tonight. Casualties are feared. The official source said.

CHINESE PLEA FOR S. E. ASIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE.

NANKING, April 17, (Reuter): China's National Assembly today called on the Government to seek military alliance binding South-East Asian countries in a "common effort to halt Communist expansion". In a twin resolution, it also urged the Chinese Foreign Office to abrogate the Sino-Soviet Air Pact signed in 1939.

CHINESE AERIAL EXPEDITION FAILS.

LANCHOW (CHINA), April 17, (U. P. A.): A Chinese-sponsored aerial expedition flew over the Amne Machin Mountain today but it failed to find a rumoured peak surpassing the 29,013-foot high Mount Everest.

SIR HOMI'S BODY FOR INDIA?

Common Grave For 29 Victims Of Air Crash

SHANNON Airport, EIRE, April 17, (Reuter): The body of Sir Homi Mehta, the Bombay millionaire, was identified to-day a few hours before all the 30 victims of the Constellation air liner crash here on Thursday were to have been buried in a common grave.

Arrangements are being made to fly Sir Homi's body to London. It is expected, but not known, that it will then be sent on to India.

The other 29 bodies and one empty coffin that had contained Sir Homi's have now been buried.

Indentification was by Colonel N. D. Gandhya, of Ebbie House, Peddar Road, Bombay, soon after his arrival from London. Colonel Gandhy, who now lives in London, told Reuter that he and Sir Homi had been friends since boyhood. He said he had found some of Sir Homi's papers and part of his passport, with trace of his favourite cigarettes on or near the body.

NO GERMAN PLEBISCITE

U. S. MILITARY GOVT. REJECTS COMMUNIST REQUEST

BERLIN, April 17 (U.P.A.): The American Military Government today rejected a Communist request for a plebiscite for all Germans on unity of the country, asserting that the German people do not want "economic and political slavery."

The German Communists, who enjoy Russian backing, appealed directly to the Germans to join in a plebiscite on unification. The proposal was made without the approval of the Western powers. It was broadcast by the Soviet controlled Berlin Radio.

Earlier, communists reported they had notified the American British and French Military Governments that they would seek a countrywide plebiscite.

WHY WESTERN POWERS DELAY GERMAN PEACE TREATY

The Soviet Army organ, 'Taegliche Rundschau' continued its attacks the Western powers asserting that they were deliberately stalling on signing the German peace treaty so that they could continue their "uncontrolled' plundering of West Germany. The paper said the peace treaty "would liquidate the situation in which the Anglo-American authorities of Bizonia have uncontrollably drained Western Germany of goods and machines while importing only brooms, hair oil and semi-finished products."

Canal Water For West Punjab

SIMLA, April 17. (A.P.I.): Talks between representatives of East and West Punjab Governments over the question of canal water supply to West Punjab are being held to-day in Simla on officers-level. The conference opened with an address from the Revenue and Irrigation Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh.

Suggestions that the stoppage of water supply of that portion of the upper Bari Doab Canal, which lies in West Punjab and irrigates the Lahore district and Dipawpur Canal taken from Ferozepore head work, are the result of pressure tactics by the East Punjab Government, are categorically denied in official circles here.

The terms of agreement reached between the two Governments some time in December last and under which water was given to West Punjab, according to these circles, expired on March 31.

It is stated that long before the expiry of that date, the West Punjab Government was asked by the East Punjab Government to decide anew the question and the terms under which the flow of water could be allowed to continue.

It is contended that failing any response from that side the East Punjab Government had no option but to stop supply of water on April 1.

It is further pointed out that nowithstanding the retalitory measures by the West Punjab Government as suggested in a section of the press and uninfluenced by them, the East Punjab Government desires to find a solution of this problem on its own merit.

GOVT. FORCES FALL BACK

SHANGHAI, April 17 (Reuter): Resisting stubbornly, the Chinese Government garrison of Weihsien, railway centre in northeastern Shantung, today fell back almost to its last line of defence under round-the-clock communist assaults.

KUOMINTANG 'INDEPENDENTS' STAGE SIT-DOWN STRIKE

NANKING, April 17 (U.P.A.): Thirty "independent" members of the Kuomintang today staged a sit-down strike on the steps of the National Assembly to protest their exclusion from that body.

Kirloskar Welcomes New Govt. Policy

Appeal To Maharashtra Industrialists To Fulfil Expectations

POONA, April 17. (A.P.I.): Mr S. V. Kirloskar, President of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, addressing the two-day conference of Maharashtra industrialists welcomed the new industrial policy of the Government and stated a new era in the industrial life and capital-labour relationship had set in the country.

He appealed to industrialists in Maharashtra to realise the true significance and the spirit of the new era and live upto the great tradition of patriotic service and fulfil the expectations of the National Government.

The conference, which was convened by the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, was attended by over 50 industrialists from all parts of Maharashtra.

MESSAGES.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, in a message to the conference stated that in the interests of the Nation there is an urgent need to expand production. Employers and employees must work in increasing cooperation and thus help to raise the standard of life by increasing production of goods.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Commerce, Works, Mines and Power, in his message said: "Let us realise that the age of 'laissez faire' is gone and that of State ownership has come or at any rate is coming. The industrial policy of the Government of India is now announced. I hope you will find that the interest of our Province lies in supporting the same".

Messages were also received from Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister and Mr. G. D. Tapase, Industries Minister.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

Referring to the industrial position in Maharashtra Mr Kirloskar said that the nervousness and uncertainty created in the minds of industrialists in the Southern Mahratha country following the commotion loot and arson that followed Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, had now disappeared with the merger of the States into the Indian Dominion and consequent improvement in law and order in the territory. He hoped that the Dominion Government would honour the agreements embodying compensatory concessions in lieu of the disadvantageous location of industries which the former Rulers of the Deccan States had made with industrial firms functioning in their territory.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Chaitra Shud 9, 2004
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akher 7, 1367.
Parsi : Avan 18, 1317.
Sunrise : 6-20 a.m. Sunset : 18-57 p.m.
Hightide : 06-58, 20-14.
Lowtide : 01-48, 13-22

Remembrance

BIRTHDAY.

In fond and ever loving Remembrance of Principal M. G Jayakar, English High School, Dadar.
Birthday.
"One among a thousand he lies
But one, not among the thousand
He is one among those few
Who lie among thousands."
(Inserted by his wife and children.)

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM : A talk on "Nalavenba" by Mrs. A. K. Jayalakshmi at Sangham premises, today (Sunday) Telang Road, at 6-0 p.m.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA : Inaugural Function of the Indian Music and Dance Culture Circuit today at 7 p.m., at Marawari Vidyalaya High School Hall, Chaupatty Tram Terminus. Mr. S. K. Patil, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will preside.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VANCHANALAYA : Forty-first Annual General Meeting today, at 10 a.m., in Vanchanalaya Hall.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ : Divine service at 5-30 p.m., today, at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, in Hindi, by Mr Revachand Mirchandani.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY : Indian Music at King's Circle, Bombay, today, from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. B. D. Wadekar.

THE SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA : Lecture on Indian Womanhood, today, 5 p.m., at the Ananda Bhuwan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon.

BAND MUSIC : At Parsi Colony, Bombay, today, from 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), by City Police.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Discourse in Marathi by Sri B. S. Daake, on Avatara Ranasya", at 4-30 p.m., today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public lecture on "Man, An Unfolding God", today, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION : Weekly meeting today, at 4-0 p.m., in Deodhar School of Music, Opera House.

RAM-NAVAMI FESTIVAL AT KURLA : Under the auspices of the Sind Hindu Panchayat, Kurla, today and Monday (tomorrow), from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m., in the compound of Vijay Mansion situated on Old Agra Road, Kurla.

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN UNION, VILE PARLE : Sree Ramnavami Mahotsavam Celebrations commenced on Saturday and will be over on Sunday, April 25. There will be a few musical entertainments, Harikatha Kalakshepams, at 8 p.m., every day besides the usual pooja and bhajans.

SREE RAM NAVAMI CELEBRATIONS, VILE PARLE : Musical Concert by : Kumari Vijayalakshmi (Vocal), Kumari Kamala (Violin) and Sri V. S. Mani (Mridangam) 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. Harikatha on "Sita Kalyanam" by Sri Appankovil Lakshmidevaraja Ragavathar and party, 8-30 p.m.

MILK PRODUCERS' PROTEST MEETING : A meeting of milk producers in the Suburbs will be held today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., on the Panchayat Ground Goregaon (east) to protest against the proposed milk strike.

LUBRICATION SERVICE

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CALTEX MARFAK LUBRICATION

Warden Road, BOMBAY 26.
Phone: 42262.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, Govt. of India, married Dr. Laxmi Kabir of Bombay on April 14, at his Delhi residence.
The bride belongs to the Saraswat Brahmin community and had been working in one of Bombay's Medical Homes where Dr. Ambedkar recently had some treatment.

Birthday Tributes To Ambedkar's Services

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Scheduled Castes Young Men's Association, Bombay, celebrated the birthday of their leader Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at a public meeting held this evening at the Siddartha College. Dr. Patankar, principal of the college, presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who was the principal speaker on the occasion, referred to Dr. Ambedkar's life and public work and he eulogised his great service to the country and particularly to his own community.

Felicitations To Ambedkar

POONA, April 17 (UPI)—"One important thing that Dr. Ambedkar's life has taught us is to resist the temptation at the sacrifice of everything in this life of being misled and misguided, and to work steadfastedly and courageously for the attainment of our goal", observed Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, last Thursday, presiding over a public meeting held here to felicitate Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Scheduled Castes leader and Law Minister of the Government of India, on his 56th birthday.

Continuing Mr. Rajabhoj referred to the attempts being made by different political parties to gain the goodwill of the Scheduled Castes and added: "We are ready to take any help given to us by anybody provided it is given in honest and earnest, and not with any strings tied to it. But we will not make common cause with any party because such a united front will ultimately be to our detriment."

City Women To Welcome National Leaders

A Public Meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held on 26th April, (Monday) at 10 a.m., at the Sunderbai Hall (Queens Road) to welcome the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad. Those Women's Organisations who have joined the function are requested to take the leaflets for their members from the Congress Sevika Dal on and after the 20th April.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, April 18

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Vazirbai (Poona) (Geet) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 8-45 Sumant Vyas (Gujarati Geet) 9-0 N. D. Tambe 9-30 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 9-45 Sumant Vyas (Gujarati Geet) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Bharatijage 12-0 p.m. V. U. B. Sound News 12-15 N. D. Tambe (Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vazirbai (Thumri) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Franz Berwald 4-20 Avdabai Sangekar (Barwa) 4-50 Radhabai Rao (Abhang) 5-0 Been Recital 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 B. N. Bhide 6-35 Tarana Multani 6-45 Radhabai Rao 7-0 Gat Kafi on Sitar 7-10 Locals 7-15 B. N. Bhide 7-30 Mehefil-e-Fesane Guyan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Bhavaana Ani Udrek 10-0 Schumann Hour.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saz Sangam 5-45 p.m. Baban Manjrekar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Avdabai Sangekar 9-0 Gururao Deshpande 10-0 Kaunsi Kanada 1030 Gururao Deshpande.

A.I.C.C. SESSION

Accommodation For Members

It is a lucky coincidence that an up-to-date new Hotel is springing up in Bombay just now as if the owners foresaw and planned for the ensuing A.I.C.C. Session writes the Publicity Committee Chairman. They have solved the problem of finding accommodation befitting the dignity of the members of the A.I.C.C., which would otherwise have proved extremely difficult in these days when every hotel and every house in Bombay is simply crowded. The name of the Hotel is "West End Hotel". It is situated next door to the Central Government Buildings on the Marine Line Road which runs parallel to the Queen's Road.

The Pandal of the A.I.C.C. is very near this Hotel. It is exactly opposite the Central Government Building on the other side of the railway. There is a footbridge which will temporarily be closed to traffic in general but will be open only to A.I.C.C. members and the entrance to the Pandal for members will be close to the Western end of the footbridge. The location of the Hotel has the additional advantage of solving the transport problem for A.I.C.C. Members.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, April 17, (A. P. I.) : The following is the weather summary for Saturday, (17th inst.) :—

Observations from the Western Pakistan are very meagre. The western disturbance is probably passing away through Kashmir.

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam and at a few stations in West Bengal, the Eastern Pakistan and Malabar. A few thunderstorms are also reported from the Bombay Deccan.

Day temperatures were above normal over the Central Provinces, the Western Pakistan and the whole of Northern India outside Assam.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 18th EVENING :—Thundeshowers will occur locally in Assam and Sub-Himalayan Bengal and at a few stations in the Eastern Pakistan, Orissa, Kashmir and Malabar. Isolated thunderstorms are also possible in the Near Chota Nagpur, in the East Central Provinces, the South Deccan and the N.-W. F. P.

Day temperatures will continue above normal over the Western Pakistan and Northern India cutside Assam and Sub-Himalayan Bengal.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 17, (A. P. I.) : The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st April 1948, and departure from normal recorded 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 17th April, 1948 :—

Ahmedabad 105 79 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 96 78 0 0.1 minus 0.1 Allahabad 107 76 0 0 minus 0.1, Baroda 107 78 0 0 —, Bhuj 105 77 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 92 79 0 0 0, Calcutta 95 74 T 0 minus 0.7, Cawnpore 106 76 0.1 0, Colombo — 75 0.2 3.0 minus 1.7, Delhi 102 75 0 0 minus 0.2, Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 76 0 0.6 minus 0.1, Jacobabad 107 79 0 0 minus 0.1, Jubbulpore 106 70 0 0.1 0, Karachi — 78 0 — —, Lahore 101 79 0 0.9 plus 0.5, Lucknow 105 79 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 94 78 0 0 minus 0.2, Mussoorie 75 60 0 0.5 minus 0.5, Mysore 93 72 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Nagpur 106 87 0 0 minus 0.3, Patna 105 76 0 0 minus 0.1, Peshwar 92 65 T 1.7 plus 0.6, Poona 99 72 0 0 minus 0.3, Quetta 78 48 0 0.5 minus 0.2, Rajkot 105 75 0 0 0, Rawalpindi 93 66 0 0.1 minus 1.8, Shillong 72 56 0.1 6.3 plus 3.06, Srinagar 69 52 0.1 1.8 minus 1.2, Surat 101 77 0 0 0.

National Central Library For India

Expert Committee To Go Into Question

The Government of India have appointed an Expert Committee to consider and report on the advisability of establishing a National Central Library in India. It is proposed that one of the sections of this Library should be a Central Copyright Library to which a copy of all publications published in India will be sent

Dr. Tara Chand the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, is the Chairman of the Committee. Other members are: Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, National Archives of India, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Bombay; Dr. S. R. Ranganathan of the Delhi University; Dr. D. S. Kothari, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Delhi University and Secretary, National Institute of Sciences of India and Mr. B. S. Kesavan, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, who is the Secretary of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Expert Committee are as follows:-

To consider and report on

(a) the scope of legislation, if any, for establishing a National Central Library;
(b) the functions of the Library;
(c) the administration and staff, building, etc., needed,
(d) finances; and
(e) the relations of the National Central Library with (i) the Imperial Library, Calcutta, (ii) the Central Secretariat Library and other Central Government Libraries, and (iii) Provincial Libraries.

The Committee held its first meeting in Delhi last week.

INFORMANT HIMSELF ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Counterfeited Coins

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bessa miya Paunemiya, who wanted the Bombay C.I.D., to arrest one of his acquaintances for counterfeiting 8-anna and quarter-rupee coins was himself taken in custody by the C.I.D., on the suspicion that he was a counterfeiter who wanted to implicate an innocent person for reasons of persona. Vendetta. Nasiruddin Jamal. Habib Rehman and Abdul Rahim, his alleged accomplices were also arrested.

It was stated that the first accused, instigated by the third, approached the Bombay C.I.D., and led an officer to a footpath at Carnac Bunder, where one, Dawood Mahzanal: was sleeping and pointed out that the man was a counterfeiter of coins. The police searched the man and discovered a bundle of counterfeit coins and a file in a parcel under his head.

On further investigation it was found out that the coins had been planted by the accused, who wanted to implicate the man in a false case, to wreak revenge for some old grudge. With this end in view they are alleged to have even manufactured the coins which were subsequently found under the victim's head

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, ordered the accused to be released on bails of Rs. 2000.

Armenian Bishop In Bombay

His Grace Bishop Vahan Costanian, Prelate of the Armenians in India and Iran, has arrived in Bombay by air on a pastoral visit to India and the East.

During his stay in this country, he will visit important Armenian Colonies. He intends to visit Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Dacca, Rangoon and other centres where Armenian Colonies exist. He may also visit Surat, Agra, Lucknow and other cities of historical importance where Armenian colonies flourished during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. In the course of his stay in Bombay His Grace had the honour of meeting His Excellency the Governor. He also is due to meet other officials in the course of his tour.

Call Of Cease Fire In Palestine

Security Council Adopts Operative Part Of Truce Resolution

LAKE SUCCESS, April 17, (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council today called for a truce between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. A "cease fire" resolution was passed after a late night sitting by nine votes, with the Soviet Union and the Ukraine abstaining. The resolution asked for the ending of any political activity which might prejudice the rights of either party.

RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS

M. Gromyko said the main idea of the resolution was to bring about a truce and no one could disagree with that. He supported objections raised by the Jewish agency to parts of the proposed resolution pointing out that the first paragraph contained a number of defects. It asked both parties to cease all military or paramilitary activities but this was too vague and was capable of several interpretations.

The resolution also forbade bringing to Palestine people capable of bearing arms.

Does this apply to Jewish immigration. M. Gromyko asked.

M. Gromyko added that another part of this paragraph putting an embargo on arms imports into Palestine was also against the interests of the Jews and favoured the Arabs.

The resolution attempt to enforce a political standstill was wrong. he said. Any truce agreement shoud be concerned with military issue and not introduce political considerations.

M. Gromyko asked what was meant by the reference in the resolution to "freedom of action" for the British forces in Palestine

Altogether, he said, the Soviet delegation thought the draft resolution was unjust and was opposed to it.

A Alexander Parodi (France), supporting the resolution, counselled against giving too much time to detail

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) stressing that the proposed truce was not a permanent arrangement, said he was prepared to accept some of the Jewish Agency's changes in the draft to make it clear but the resolution was never intended to restrict peaceful immigration.

He said the main object of the Council's action was to "ease off the heat of passion" and allow calmer haeds to try and effect a settlement.

"ILL-ADVISED TRUCE"

Jamal Husseini, representing the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, said no truce would be effective unless Jewish terrorist gangs were expelled from Palestine. "A truce that may serve only the purpose of putting off fighting that will enable either or both parties to take a breathing spell only to renew it with increasing fury is an ill-advised truce that is not worth working for.

"During the last 30 years, the Arabs have been repeatedly deceived by truce making which only led to an increase of their political difficulties and raised more obstacles in the way of lasting settlement."

If the Security Council called on the Arabs for a truce they would respond willingly but they could not sit still while their rights were being attacked, he said.

The Jews by their recent declaration of independence had undermined one part of the proposed truce, Husseini said. "This step obviously precludes the realisation of a truce under any conditions."

Any truce agreement would have to make provision for maintaining the blockade of the Palestine seacoast to prevent "illegal entry" of Jews, he added

Moshe Shertok, head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency replying to Husseini said he was himself Palestinian and members of his family were now fighting. "Palestinian Jews want to live but they put the future of the people above their own lives", he added.

The Council adopted the operative part of the truce resolution calling on Jews and Arabs to cease fire in Palestine and to stop any political activity which might prejudice the rights of either party.

During the debate Jamal Husseini, representing the Palestine Arab Higher Committee said that the Arabs would respond willingly if called on for a truce but that they could not sit still while their rights were being attacked When the Council resumed consideration of the resolution, M. Andrei Gromyko (Soviet Union) opposed several points in it as unfair to Jewish interests.

The Security Council adopted the operative part of the truce resolution calling on Jews and Arabs to cease fire in Palestine and to stop political activity which might prejudice the rights of either party.

The Council, which had voted on the resolution paragraph by paragraph, then adopted it as a whole

The General Assembly's special session to tackle the Palestine problem opened in an atmosphere of hesitance and doubt, writes Michael Fry, Reuter's Correspondent.

Out of several chief delegates interviewed, not one was willing to predict the outcome of the session

It is almost exactly a year since the first special session met and set up a special Palestine Commission. Since then, the United Nations as a body has required much knowledge and experience about the Palestine problem

Many delegations were today hoping this accumulated wisdom would help the Assembly to reach a practical solution.

The United States delegation, it was learned here, intends to take no active part in pressing one solution or another during the first few days, preferring to wait until they hear what other members have to say publicly or privately.

For this reason the general debate is not expected to produce any important statement of policy at this early stage.

Mysore's Bid For Bhatkal

Offer Of Bangalore To Centre Again

NEW DELHI, April 17 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. Bashyam, Mysore Minister, told pressmen this evening that the Mysore Government were hoping to have discussions with the Government in regard to the Bhatkal port on the west coast.

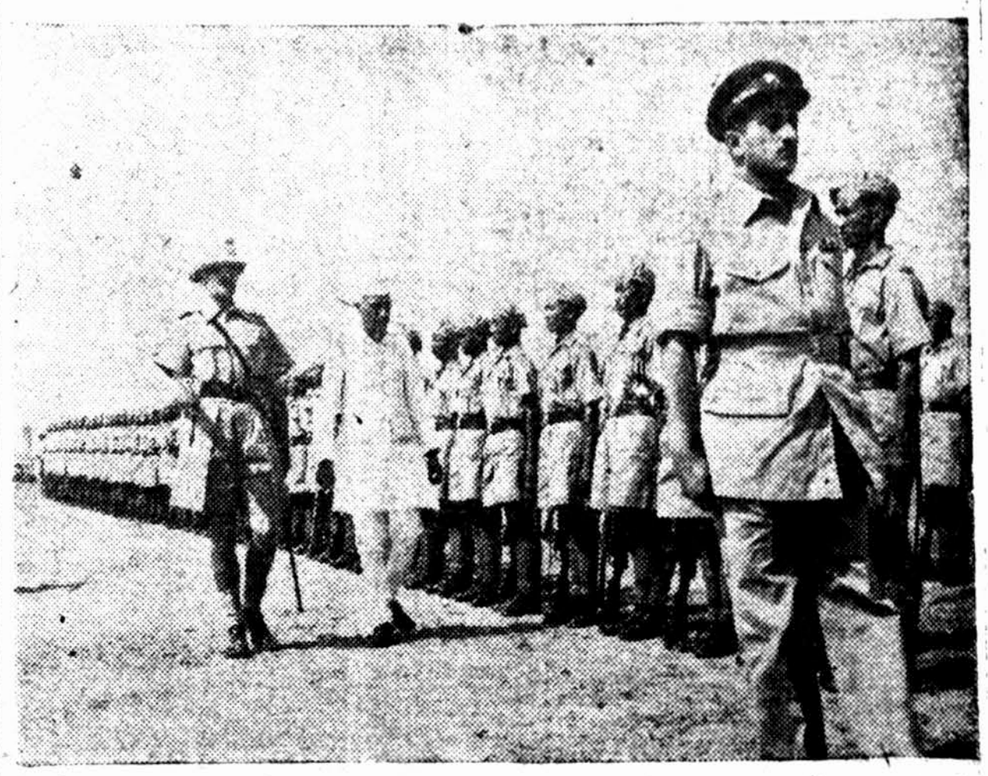
Mr. Bashyam pointed out that Bhatkal was within 15 miles of Mysore's borders and added that by allowing Mysore to develop this port, the Central Government would in fact be helping th vast hinterland of Mysore adjoining Batkal to develop.

Mr. Bhashyam disclosed that the Mysore Government had offered to hand over Bangalore once again to the Centre for being developed as a first class Military station

NEW CONSTITUTION IN FORCE BY DASARA DAY

After reviewing the achievements of the Popular Ministry in Myore since it took over office six months ago, Mr. Bashyam said it was hoped that the new constitution for the state would be passed by the Constituent Assembly by May this year. Electoral rolls based on adult franchise, were ready and unless some extraordinary impedident came in the way, it was expected the general elections would be held in September. After this, the Ministry was hoping that the new constitution would come into being in October, 1948—on Dusserh Day, exactly a year after the present first Popular Ministry came into office.

KANPUR, April 16. (API)—The Working Committee of the All India Students Congress will meet on April 20 and 21 at Lucknow to consider among other matters the political situation in the country.



The Orissa Police Force presented a guard of honour to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, on his arrival at Jharsuguda Aerodrome during his recent visit.

AVOID CONTROVERSY OVER NATIONAL ANTHEM

Leave It To Wise Men At Top To Decide, Says 'C.R.'

CALCUTTA, April 17 (A.P.I.)—Addressing the annual re-union of old and present students of Calcutta University Law College last evening Mr. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal pleaded for avoiding a controversy over the National Anthem

He said he would not have referred to it that evening, but for the reference made to it earlier by a member in his speech.

It would be the saddest thing and it would be the worst sort of tribute to the great men who had left behind their songs to quarrel over them instead of singing them.

His Excellency continued: "all these days we never thought it worthwhile to discuss it at all. Today we have got this problem. Shall we choose this historic song "Vandemataram", which was associated with the freedom movement of India, or shall we take the more attractive, sweet, less controversial and polished song 'Jana Gana' of Rabindranath Tagore? "he asked them to leave it to the wise men at the top to decide the point by a balanced consideration. "For God's sake, let us not do a disservice both to Rabindranath and Bankimchandra by bringing their name down to the controversy", he said.

Dutch Consider Republican Apologies "Unsatisfactory"

Good Offices Committee Calls For Early Solution Of Dispute Over Jogjakarta Railway Incident

BATAVIA, April 17 (Reuter): The Security Council's Good Offices Committee today called on Dutch and Indonesian Republicans for an "early solution" of their dispute over the Jogjakarta railway incident in which Dutch envoys were reported to have been manhandled.

In a 'communique issued in the Republican capital, the Committee said it hoped there would be no more delay with political negotiation—held up since the incident last Monday. The Committee thought some press reports on the incident had been exaggerated. Neither the members of the Good Offices Committee nor of its staff were insulted or threatened. it said.

COMMITTEE SATISFIED WITH ASSURANCES

It was regretted that no measure had been taken to prevent the incident, but the Committee "observed with pleasure," the apologies and assurances of the Republic.

Later the Dutch authorities in Batavia followed up their 'communique' of yesterday, describing the Republican apologies as "unsatisfactory," with a long account of the incident. This said a further survey would be issued.

The Indonesian Federal Democrat Party, "Gerakan Rakjat Serikat," supported the Dutch view that further negotiations would not be fruitful until proper apologies and assurances had been given by the Republic for the incident.

Raden Abdul Kadir, head of the Netherlands Delegation, today flew to Jogjakarta to meet Jonkheer van Redenburch, Deputy Leader, and present an eight-point request to the Republicans on their apologies.

He later flew back to Batavia with his deputy to report to the Provisional Federal Government.

Jogjakarta Radio said the Netherlands Delegation met for two hours before the leaders returned to Batavia. It added that Jonkheer van Redenburch would urge the Dutch to resume negotiations.

Lowest Paid Premier

Gasperi Faces Togliatti Today At Polls

ROME, April 17 (Reuter)—Alcide de Gasperi, the Italian Christian Socialist Prime Minister, will face his greatest test in 40 years of politics on Sunday, when he faces his country's other "strong man" Signor Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist leader, in the crucial Italian election.

Both men possess the qualities of born political leaders. At 67, Signor de Gasperi is undoubtedly one of the ablest men in Italian political scene today

Coming from the mountainous area of Trentino, de Gasperi was born an Austrian subject on April 3, 1881, when the region was still under Hapsburg rule.

Signorade Gasperi is both wife and secretary to the Prime Minister, attending to much of his correspondence on his travels on which she generally accompanies him.

De Gasperi is perhaps the lowest paid Prime Minister in Europe earning about £70 a month which leave him little for entertaining. He is intensely religious and though some of his political opponents call him the "pontifical Premier" none attacks his personal honesty.

"THE RED JESUIT"

The 55-year old Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti was born in Genoa and studied for the law He is a small man, wears glasses, is clean shaven and usually well dressed. He has a taste for French poetry, philology and American comic strips which he reads over breakfast occasionally. His philological interests have earned him the name among his political enemies of the "Red Jesuit" a title which emphasises his strong anti-clericalism.

Mrs. Anne Mascarne, State Congress leader has been elected to the Constituent Assembly of Travancore and also to the executive of the State Congress Legislative Party to the Consembly.

FOODSHIPS TIED UP AT SINGAPORE

Harbour Workers' Strike Sequel

SINGAPORE, April 17. (Reuter): Six thousand Singapore harbour workers went on strike to-day on the expiry of a 24-hour ultimatum served yesterday to the Harbour Board when demanding better pay and working conditions.

Twenty-three ships, including food ships from Australia, were tied up Only two ships were being unloaded.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE MACHINERY

Standing Labour Committee's Approval

NEW DELHI April 17, (A. P I.): The Industrial Truce machinery proposed by the Central Government received the general approval of the members of the Standing Labour Committee at its concluding session today.

The proposed machinery consists of Works and Production committees at the base, a regional machinery of provincial boards and committees and a Central Advisory Council with committees for each major industry and sub-committees.

It was also proposed to strengthen the existing Labour relations machinery both in the Centre and in the provinces and to establish permanent Labour tribunals.

The Committee was of the view that the Central Advisory Council should lay down the general principles covering the entire field of industry in regard to questions like the determination of fair wages, conditions of labour and fair remuneration for capital Details will be dealt with by other committees.

It was urged that as soon as all the committees had been established, the Government should consider setting a time limit for these committees to complete their work in regard to the determination of fair wages and fair remuneration for capital.

Representatives of Central, Provincial and States Governments and of employers and workers' organisations attended the meeting. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay's Labour Minister, presided.

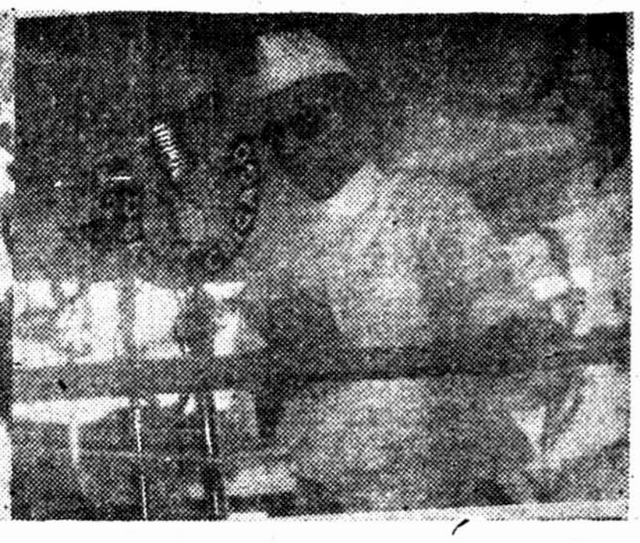
BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, April 17 (U.P.I.): It is understood that the A.I.C.C. will ask the Bengal Congress to reconstitute the Committee with those members who are elected to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee only from West Bengal till fresh election is held.

It is learnt that a number of prominent Congressmen from East Bengal are seeking election to the Bengal Congress from Wsst Bengal

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy a member of the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. who was elected from Dacca has already been elected to the B.P.C.C. from the Bally constituency in the Howrah District.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh President of the B.P.C.C. who represented the B.P.C.C. from East Bengal, it is understood, will seek election from the South Calcutta constituency, which is lying vacant after the resignation of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from the B.P.C.C.



Mr. K. M. Munshi is seen here addressing the Maha Gujerat Rajisthan Praja Samelan.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi snapped at the session of the Maha Gujerat Rajisthan Praja Samelan

"Be First Among Indians In Motherland's Service"

K. M. Munshi's Call To Gujaratis To Forge Ahead Under Sardar's Leadership

"Gujarat is now a Frontier Province and in its strength lies the security of India. I want Gujaratis to be first among Indians in the service of the motherland" observed Mr. K M. Munshi delivering his presidential address at the first session of the Maha Gujarat Sammelan held on Saturday at Marine Drive.

Referring to Gandhiji's death. Mr. Munshi advised the gathering "to stop mourning over the loss but to preserve and develop what the Mahatma has left us."

Concluding his address Mr. Munshi paid a glowing tribute to Sardar Patel's statesmanship in achieving the unification of Indian States"

Text Of Speech

Mr. Munshi said:

In 1911 it was given to me to convey, through literature, the message of 'Gujarat-consciousness', of Gujarat one and indivisible. In 1923 it was again given to me to place before you the vision of Gujarat as a cultural unit, today I have the good fortune of delivering this presidential address at a time when that vision is being materialised or has almost been materialised. I thank God for it; my only prayer is that the materialisation may take place soon.

In 1907 I characterized Gujarat as the grave of vanished empires. After forty years I can call it the main gate of a rising world-power. In this period, Gujaratis became rich themselves enriched the land and distributed wealth. They sought new fields of adventure and won fresh triumphs. They rendered lasting service and suffered for great causes Men of learning, rulers, statesmen merchants and the common men, all, helped in a revolution and contributed to the architecture of a new India.

LEADERS OF GUJARAT

Why go back only forty years? A hundred years back Narmad, the poet, sang of 'Great Gujarat and Dayanand— a Gujarati—founded the new nationalism. Bapu led Gujaratis from darkness unto light. Gandhiji belonged to the Nation, to the whole world, to eternity: but he belongs to us first The poets sang of Gujarat 'Bright with moonlight radiance of Shri Krishna' Today, it is great with the grandeur which was Gandhiji With the inspiration of this radiance and his grandeur we shall forge our future: with it we will share the burden which New India carries today.

I cannot yet realise that Gandhiji is no more. Once I compared him to the Sun; wherever his rays fell, the ground became fertile. His is gone; our hearts are disconsolate; we find lonliness around us. But we have one solace left. The sun has set but its undying light still brings new life everywhere. He is gone—the architect of the Nation, the Emperor, the Apostle and the Yogi. He has joined the sages of old, his exit inconcievably magnificent. And he has bequeathed to us the legacy of strength.

We must stop mourning over the loss. Our duty is to preserve and develop what he has left us. India is free. Our problems and outlook have changed, and situation and new objectives demand fresh decisions.

SARDAR'S ACHIEVEMENT

Luckily for us our Sardar—the modern avatar of Gujarat's greatness—is shaping both Gujarat and India. Gandhiji's greatness was known throughout the world and was for all ages, for he was the master of the deed, the word and the moral vision. Few outsiders can measure Sardar's greatness correctly for he believes in Napolean's maxim 'let words pass, let deeds answer'. Siddharaj united Gujarat by force of arms, so was India consolidated by Asoka. Samudragupta and Akbar Sardar has achieved both objectives. India was split into 572 fragments on August 15: today India is one except for three or four pieces. Three months ago, Gujaratis were divided into 250 parcels; today there are only three This unification has not been achieved by force of arms but by the statesmanship of Sardar. Today he occupies the foremost place in the heart of Indians He is in the front rank in the pantheon of Nation's architects as embodying both Strength and Security."

TRIBUTE TO STATES' RULERS

Mr. Munshi then paid a tribute to the rulers of Gujarat particularly to His Highness the Jam Saheb for his statesmanship and to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur for his broadminded patriotism.

Speaking further on the scientific frontiers of Gujarat Mr. Munshi stated that Dungarpur, Banswada and Jhabua as predominantly Gujarati speaking areas should have been included in Gujarat. Sirohi is Gujarati speaking and should be included in Gujarat. The legitimate frontiers of Gujarati-speaking people are Abu to Bassein and Nandurbar and Vijaynagar to Dwarka.

APPEAL TO GAEKWAR

Mr. Munshi continuing appealed to H. H. the Gaekwar to follow in the footsteps of his grand father Sayajirao and as the premier ruler in Gujarat to help in the consolidation and advancement of the Gujarati speaking areas.

"We do not want a separate province", said Mr. Munshi, "All that we want is that the one crore and a half of Gujarati speaking people should be brought within the ambit of one homogeneous administration. None can resist the will of the Gujaratis to fulfil their destiny."

ROLE OF GUJARAT IN MODERN INDIA

Proceeding further Mr. Munshi emphasized the new role of Gujarat including Cutch and Saurashtra in modern India; it was now a frontier province. In its strength lies the security of India. It would have five international sea-ports and one or two airports of international importance. This involved the building up of centres for training for civic guards, territorial force and the frontier force. Looking to the maritime tradition and importance of Gujarat, naval school should also be established in Gujarat.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEM

Another problem of immediate importance, Mr. Munshi stated was the transfer of island territories of Baroda in Kathiawar to the Saurashtra Government so that Saurashtra might acquire geographical compactness. Communications in Gujarat were a difficult problem: for different States in the past had their own railways. What was wanted now was through communications which would bring Gujarati life together; this according to Mr. Munshi involved a unified plan of communications, implemented by Bombay, Baroda, Saurashtra, and Cutch Governments under the guidance of the Centre.

PLEA FOR UNIVERSITY

Several schemes, said Mr. Munshi, for setting up Universities in Gujarat were being discussed. "Gujarat wants a University of world importance; not a doll's house". Mr. Munshi stated. All efforts therefore must be coordinated to found one University for Gujarat. Mr. Munshi appealed to the Bombay Government to set apart funds or the Gujarat University to which they were pledged and to see that the scheme materialised.

FIRST IN MOTHERLAND'S SERVICE

Concluding Mr. Munshi said:

"I long to see the faithful from all over the world coming to the banks of Sabarmati to receive the inspiration from the memories of the world teacher—Gandhiji—who has created both Maha Gujarat and New India. And I also long to see all Gujaratis coming within the ambit of a single administration; to see learned men from all the world over coming to a university of Gujarat. I want Gujaratis to be first among Indians in the service of the Motherland; strong in body, happy in life, rich in possessions; going out into the world with the banner of Free India in their hands. This is not mere imagination. It is the rough sketch of a plan. I only desire that we should here and now pledge ourselves to fulfil this plan in the lifetime of Sardar, our Leader."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted by a mofussil firm of refrigerator distributors one refrigeration engineer and one refrigeration mechanic. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 8165 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matriculate Supervisors For Chemical Factory Working Three Shifts. Men with past experience preferred. Apply Box No. 8556, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Cambridge Senior Course gives you an excellent start in life with decent prospects. Most of our leaders are the products of such Education Examination centres throughout India in Dec. 48 Tuition by Post at your Door. All eligible. This is the time for registration. Apply for Prospectus to: The City College, P. B. 183, Madras—1. Enclose postage stamps worth As. 4. 8512B

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Wanted experienced, highly connected. Respectable District Agents for Motor Insurance. Rates of Premium Cheaper (Non-Tariff). Motor & General Insurance Co. Ltd., 263, Upper Circular Road Calcutta—6. 7988

Wanted Agents & Stockists, for the sale of our Chappals and Sandals (Ladies' and gents'), and Shoes, famous for their elegance and durability. For terms and samples, please apply to:— J. K. Leather Works, Post Box 286, Kanpur (U.P.) (8041)

Wanted Representatives Pay up to Rs. 150|- T.A. & Commission. also Sole-Agents and Selling Agents, etc., for a large number of fast selling lines of every day use. Apply with -|2-6 postage to Hindsales, P. B. No. 253, Kanpur. Minimum Security Rs. 25|- (8511)

BUSINESS OFFERS

For Sale—a running restaurant with bar at an important hill station in East Punjab. Prospective buyers welcome for personal discussion. Box No. 8166 c/o "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

Wanted Sindhi and Punjabi purchasers for House No 49, Sarojini St., Coimbatore for residential business. Suitable lines will be suggested. C. B. Rao. 8479

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 26-4-48 for the supply of Groundnut Oil and Pure Ghee at the Railway Grainshops on the Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asst. Controller Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway at Poona. 8139

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FOOD (DIV. II)

Office of the Chief Director of Purchase Jamnagar House, Mansingn Road.
New Delhi, Dated the 14th April, 1948.

TENDER NOTICE NO. [illegible]

The Chief Director of Purchase invites tenders for the Supply of 300 (three hundred) Tons of MILK POWDER SKIMMED from stockists or manufacturers in India who can guarantee delivery in first week of May 1948.

Tenders should be sent on plain paper, in sealed envelopes bearing "Tender No. E/930. Due on 23-4-48" and enclosed in a double cover, addressed to the Chief Director of Purchase, and must reach this office not later than 4 p.m on 23-4-48. Tenders shall remain open for acceptance upto 30-4-48.

FOLLOWING PARTICULARS MUST BE FURNISHED BY TENDERERS:—

(1) Quantity offered ex stock.
(2) Name of manufacturers, their brand name if any and country of origin.
(3)) Packing:—type and size of tins, nett contents per tin, number of tins per case (cases must be strong enough to withstand transit by rail road and sea without damage to contents.)
(4) Date of manufacture.
(5) Location of Stock.
(6) Price per lb. nett of Milk Powder (inclusive of all charges) delivered F. O. R. Station of despatch to be specified in the tender.
(7) Date by which delivery of entire quantity offered is guaranteed.

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

QUALITY:—Supplies shall conform to tender samples (if found acceptable) which should be submitted in triplicate free of all charges, so as to reach this office by 23-4-48. Number and date of this Tender Notice should be quoted on the Sample tins and also on the outside of packages containing samples.

WARRANTY:—Supplies shall be warranted to remain sound and wholesome and fit for human consumption under all conditions of storage for a period of at least six months from date of acceptance of supplies.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT:—In the event of Tender being accepted the purchase will be governed by the "General Conditions of Contract (Form WSB 133) as contained in the pamphlet entitled "Conditions of contract governing Department of Supply contracts—March 1942 edition" as amended up-to-date. Wherever the words Department of Supply occur, the words Ministry of Food shall be substituted.

INSPECTION:—At the premises of suppliers by the D. S. & T., Q. M. G's. Branch Army Headquarters India, New Delhi or officer acting on his behalf.

SECURITY:—Successful Tenderer will be required to deposit within five days from date of acceptance of offer a sum equal to five per cent of value of contract as security.

EARNEST MONEY:—Each tender must be accompanied by Earnest Money of Rupees One thousand only in the form of a Demand Draft or Deposit at Call Receipt on any Scheduled Bank, in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food, Government of India, New Delhi. The money will be forfeited should the tenderer, in the event of the tender being accepted, resile from his offer or fail to furnish Security Deposit in time. Tenders received without Earnest Money are liable to be ignored. 8177

Dacca Demands Withdrawal Of Ban On "A.B. Patrika"

DACCA, April 17. (A.P.I.): The Dacca People's Association at a meeting adopted a resolution urging upon the Government of East Bengal to withdraw the ban on the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" immediately, as according to the Association such ban was "an infringement of the liberty of the Press and public opinion."

MARSEILLES "PEACE PACT"

MARSEILLES, April 17. (Reuter): A "peace pact" was signed by representatives of the Marseilles Communist party and General De Gaulle's Rally which is holding its first National Congress here at the Marseilles Prefecture early to-day.

The parties, who are both holding demonstrations on Sunday, agreed to try to prevent any outbreak of violence.

The Marseilles authorities also obtained pledges from Communist organisations that they will hold their demonstrations at least a mile away from the old port, where the General is to speak.

PROF. GILL FOR U. S.

For Research On Cosmic Rays

BOMBAY, April 17. (A.P.I.): The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, which is one of the two research institutes in India selected for research in atomic and nuclear physics, has deputed Prof. P. S. Gill to the Carnegie Institution, Washington for a period of six months for special research work on cosmic rays.

Prof. Gill will work under Prof. M. S. Vallarta, the well-known Physicist and former Chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

The programme of Prof. Gill's research work at the Carnegie institution will be decided jointly by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Carnegie Institution, Washington.

Railway Passenger Stabbed: Two Persons Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, April 17.

According to a telegram received by the railway authorities passenger of one community was stabbed by some person on receipt of the news the railway police under the District Police Superintendent rushed to the scene. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

Indo-Swedish Air Transport Talks

NEW DELHI, April 17. (A.P.I.): Talks for a bi-lateral Air Transport Agreement between India and Sweden were continued to-day here.

The meeting between the two delegations lasted for about three hours. Final negotiations will take place on April 20.

Mrs. Asaf Ali On Socialist Approach

LUCKNOW, April 17. (U.P.I.): Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, the Socialist leader, who returned to Lucknow last night after her election tour of the Hamirpur district in the United Provinces at a press conference stated that although there was very little evidence of intimidation on the part of the Government in District Board elections, "the bureaucracy is influencing the voters in favour of the party in power." The official machinery of the Government she said, was the legacy of the past regime and had received its training from the British.

Mrs. Asaf Ali said that the parliamentary activity was only a minor plan in the party programme as the Socialists' real function was to create mass organisations. The response of the people to the Socialist Party's approach was amazingly encouraging.

Ruikar To Be Detained For Six Months

NAGPUR, April 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. R. S. Ruikar, M.L.A. and Labour Leader who was arrested on March 17 and was detained for one month under the Public Safety Act has now been ordered to be detained for another six months.

In the order extending the period of his detention, the Government announce that Mr Ruikar had been inciting strikes with intention to cause unrest among the employees and textile workers of the mills at Nagpur and considered his detention necessary.

In the meanwhile, a bench consisting of two judges of the Nagpur High Court heard arguments on the Habeas Corpus application filed on behalf of Mr. Ruikar. The decision of the High Court on this application is expected to be pronounced on April 22.

CITY MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, April 17

To-day being "Ramnavami" all city markets were officially closed and no business was done in Cotton, Bullion and Produce markets. Nominally May cotton was quoted at Rs. 680, Forward Silver at Rs. 169/8 and Forward Gold at Rs. 115/8.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1096 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, April 17

May highest 687, lowest 674; closing at 2 p.m 676

July highest 699; lowest 686; closing at 2 p.m. 688

September highest 703; lowest 690; closing at 2 p.m. 693.

CALICUT MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, April 17.

Coiryarn Beypore 140/150, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 110, Ungarbled 100, Cocoanuts Raw 105/110, Dry 125/130, Cocoanut Oil 400, Copra Office 270, Dilpasand 275, Madrasnottam 290, Pepper Wynaad 950, Country 940, Dry Ginger Chernad 300, Ernad 280, Coffee Robusta 125, Timber Pali 50/60, Junglewood 25/35, Vellapine 45/50, Benteak 45/50, Teak 90/100, Mango 3/4/5, Teak 15/20, Rosewood 15/20.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, April 17.

READY SECTION: Wheat 17-0 Grain 11-8, Barley 9-0, Maize 8-0, Bajra 8-0, Jwar 8-0, Peas 9-10-2, Arhar 10-0, Urd 17-0, Moong 14-8, Gur 12-0, Shakkar 12-8 Crystal 35-0 Nandsari 36-0 to 30-0, Sarson 19-8, Mustard Oil 55-0, Oil Cake 7-8, Moong Pali 12-0, Benola 11-0 to 12-0, Oats 8-0, Taraseed 11-0 to 16-0.

Grain quiet. Pulses steady on good export demand. Gur, Oilseed quietly steady.

Silver 169-12, Opened 169-15, Yesterday Closed 170-2.

Gold 115-0, Yesterday Closed 115-4, Oats Jeth 8-3-6, Opened 8-3-0, Yesterday Closed 11-6, Peas Jeth 9-2, Arhar Jeth 9-2, Sarson Jeth 13-5.

Bardana Chet 83-0 DW April 106.

Bullion futures opened quiet. Silver particularly bearish.

Gur and Oats opened steady.

CUTCH HUNDI RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, April 17

Hundi Buying 303. Hundi Selling 304.

Gold 102.

Silver 151.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 16

May	.....	37.09—48
July	.....	36.45—47
July highest	.....	37.09+17
July lowest	.....	36.14—78
October	.....	33.25—16
December	.....	32.40—20
Spot	.....	38.12—55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 16

May	.....	37.28—31
July	.....	36.49—39
October	.....	33.21—11
December	.....	32.44—17
March	.....	32.18—22
Spot	.....	36.95—50

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 16

U. S. price of foreign silver ..... 74 5/8 cents.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 16

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	276 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	103 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	103 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960 /90	111 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent .. .	113 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	2 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London rep)	120 1/2
National Bank of India	38

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 16

I T London on:—	
New York selling	4.0275
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal selling	4.0275
Montreal buying	4.0325
Zurich selling	17.34
Zurich buying	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 16

May	2.48 to 2.47 1/4
July	2.36 1/2 to 2.36 3/4
September	2.34 1/4 to 2.34
December	2.34 1/4

Date Hypnotises People Of Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, (Reuter) : Probably never before in history has the calendar held such facination — amounting almost to hypnosis — for a city's population as it holds today for the people of Jerusalem.

The British Mandate is scheduled to end on May 15. Nobody knows what is going to happen after that.

In most of Palestine since the United Nations decided upon partition, Jews and Arabs have drawn well-defined, well-guarded "zones of occupation".

But Jerusalem is one of the exceptions, a city of conflict where the Jewish and Arab populations have drawn up their ranks and are awaiting May 15 to launch their attacks, counter attacks and offensive.

Yet, there are many people in the Holy City today who turn a deaf year to entreaties to evacuate.

One of these dauntless people is Mrs. Anderson, an elderly, blue-eyed Swedish lady, who lives by herself in a small villa in grounds which she told reporters were wild mountain-side when she first came to Jerusalem from missionary work in China 20 years ago, but which now bloom with orange trees and daisies.

Her home — she calls it "The Swedish Nest" — nestles against the Mount of Olives, its north side fully exposed to anyone wanting to shoot from Jewish-held Mount Scopus, its south side open to stray oullets from the Arab camp.

On the flat roof of her home, she has painted in blood-red letters: "SWEDISH" and the sign of the cross.

What may happen to this lonely but strategic house when the British withdraw and the real scramble between Jews and Arabs for vital points begins is anyones's buess.

But she will not move

"I love the Holy City", she said. "I want to live where I can look down and see Jerusalem as Our Lord saw it from afar. Peace there must be in the Holy Land."

At the top of the Mount of Olives, there is a Russian convent. Within its walls, is a high tower from which can be seen all Jerusalem to the west, and the wilderness towards Jericho and the Dead Sea to the east.

In the convent live about 25 nuns, old, poverty-striken, at peace with the world and happy in their humble dwelling place.

But this outpost of peace is a commanding position for the forces of war.

Occupiers could aim their gunsights at any point within a radius of ten miles.

Yet the nuns stay on, content, like many others — priests, nuns, monks — to sit quietly and peacefully, gazing upon the sacred places of Jerusalem.

Bid To Break Air Record

The International Aeronautical Federation has confirmed the 100 Kilometres International Closed Circuit Record of 564.881 miles per hour set up on February 27 in Hampshire by Mr. M. J. Lithgow, super-marine test pilot, in a Vickers Attacker jet-propelled fighter. It has now been announced that, sponsored by the Ministry of Supply and the De Havilland Aircraft Company, an attempt will be made shortly to beat it by Mr. John Derry, the De Havilland test pilot. He will fly a DH-108 experimental jet-propelled aircraft which has swept-back wings and is powered by a special "Goblin" engine.

Slovene Clerical Leader Sentenced To Death

BELGRADE April 16 (Reuter):— Two men—one, a former leader of the Slovene Clerical Party—were sentenced to death to-day by the Slovene Supreme Court on charges of espionage for the American intelligence service

Ten others received prison sentences ranging from two years to life.

Mirko Bitence alleged Chief of the espionage ring, and one of those sentenced to death, was also convicted of wartime collaboration including charges of handing 17 allied flyers over to the Gestapo five months before the end of the war.

ONE INJURED IN POLICE FIRING.

BEZWADA, April 17.

One person was seriously injured when the police opened fire this afternoon in Penambur Village eight miles from Bezwada.

The police also arrested twenty-seven persons in the village including some communists and brought them to Bezwada.

Riddles Of Science

GROWTH REGULATOR

By THOMAS HENRY

The first known discovery of a "growth regulator"—a biochemical substance some form of which theoretically is supposed to exist in all living cells and which is basically responsible for the shapes, sizes and functions of the living world—has just been announced here at the University of Virginia.

A "Growth Regulator," for example, is responsible for the fact that a man's thumb does not grow out of proportion to the rest of his hand; that some cells are differentiated to form fingers and others to form eyes.

Biologists long have known theoretically that something of the sort must exist but they have been unable to isolate any specific substance. Some researches have held that there was no such thing but that growth regulation was a function of the arrangement of gents units of heredity, within a cell.

The announcement of Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, University of Virginia professor of biology and Lucile Walton, Danville, Va, High-School teacher, discloses the finding of a material injected into witchhazel leaves by the sting of an Aphid (a plant insect) which causes cells that ordinarily would become leaf to become a different—but a perfectly orderly—form of growth that might be considered a plant cancer. It is known as a cone gall.

The significance of this discovery, in an obscure field of botany, is that it apparently opens for the first time a door into one of the two or three greatest unsolved mysteries of all life. The phenomenon presumably is the same in a toad, a lion or a man but the cause is harder to find. Dr Lewis has an actual sample of a "Growth Regulator"— a bluish substance in which tiny crystal forms are imbedded—which can be placed under the microscope and in the test tube.

Normally plant growth regulators are produced in the cells of the individual. In the witch-hazel leaf, it is introduced from the outside by sting of the Aphid. This discovery indicates the possibility that man some day may be able to influence the size and shape of many forms of life by injections of materials made in the laboratory, just as the insect is able to transform one form of life by something manufactured within its body.

The finding does not necessarily mean that all growth regulators are chemical in nature. It clearly establishes, however that one of them is. Many others probably are.

Search for such regulators has been in progress for the past 30 years. However, neither Dr. Lewis nor the American Genetics Association is aware of any previous claim for the discovery of a specific substance determining growth.

5-POWER MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR WESTERN UNION

PARIS, April 17. (Reuter): A permanent Five-Power Military Committee will form part of the Permanent Council administering the terms of the Brussels Western Union Pact, it was announced here to-day after a meeting of the Five Power Foreign Ministers.

The 'communique' said that the permanent Council would hold its first meeting in London on April 24.

The 'communique' also said the Permanent Consultative Council composed of the Five Foreign Ministers, would meet—in each of the capitals of the signatory powers in turn—whenever necessary and in any case once every three months.

It added: "The security problems envisaged in the Treaty shall normally be within the competence of the responsible ministers of the different countries, who will meet to discuss them in London whenever necessary.

Special committees on economic, social and cultural questions would be set up, the 'communique' said.

NO RULER COMMITTED TO MALWA UNION YET

NEW DELHI, April 17. (A.P.I.): The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia in a statement to the press referred to a report that some decision had been reached regarding the Malva Union and said: While several plans regarding the Malwa Union had been discussed between the Rulers, the States Ministry and the States people, there had been no question of either agreement or disagreement with the States Ministry. Since the States Ministry proposal in this respect was still in a State of formulation, whatever these proposals might be, they would come up for discussion in the third week of April when the Rulers and States peoples representatives would meet in Delhi

It was unfair and malicious, therefore, to suggest that any Ruler is committed to any particular plan at this stage.

"I can state, however, that the attitude of the Maharaja of Gwalior during the recent discussions has been of utmost helpfulness and co-operation in devising some plan which while keeping the good of the people of Gwalior in view, should also be of benefit to the people of Central India and the country at large.

World Dancing Congress

A thousand delegates are expected to attend the World Ballroom Dancing Congress at Blackpool from April 25 to May 10. Great interest in the event has been aroused in many countries, including Denmark, Holland, Norway, Belgium and France. Enquiries have also been received from more distant countries; one of these came from a team in Malaya. There will be discussions on all aspects of dancing, and leading authorities will instruct and lecture.

CRUSADE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Travancore Congress Committee's Resolution

TRIVANDRUM, April 16 (API): The A. T. C. C. which met again this morning at the central office, passed a number of resolutions. In the absence of Mr. Patton Thanu Pillai, President, A. T. C. C. Mr. Gangadhara Menon presided

The resolutions stated that in Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme, great importance was given to prohibition which had been introduced n Congress provinces. Now that the Congress had assumed responsibility of Government "this meeting recommends that total prohibition be introduced in the state as early as possible'

The Committee also recommended to Government the immediate appointment of a non-official commission to enquire into and report on a number of high appointments carrying big salaries which could be eliminated without effecting the effeciency of the administration of the state with a view to curtailing expendture and fix retirements age of Government servants at fiftyfive.

The Committee by another resolution recommended to the Government to take proper action against those Government servants who had earned money and property blackmarketing or other questionable means and assured co-operation of talua committees in this respect

By yet another resolution the Committee recommended immediate removal of statics and other monuments erected in the state to perpetuate the memory of Sir C. P Ramswamy Iyer and obliteration of the names of institutions named after him. It also recommended to the Government the grant of compensation to the students and relations of those who sacrificed their lives in the fight for responsible Government in the state The committee also recommended the investigation of all financial commitments by the Government of Travancore during the past 12 years and take proper action against persons responsible for such commitments

Aruna Pleads For Fair Elections

LUCKNOW April 16 (A.P.I.) : Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, the Socialist leader, who is on a tour of the U.P. in connection with the District Board elections commencing next Monday, at a press conference here today pleaded for free and fair elections without any official interference and emphasised that it should be the common endeavour of Socialists and Congressmen to safeguard the interests of democracy.

She said that the Congress had inherited noble traditions, and political morality was one of them Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a great deal to do in shaping the Congress and those Congressmen who flouted its principles would bring this organisation into rapid disrepute

Replying to a question the Socialist leader gave it as her personal opinion that no compensation should be paid to zamindars at the time of the abolition of zamindari.

Egyptian Desert May Bloom Again

CAIRO, (Reuter) : Plans are afoot to make the Egyptian desert bloom again. Long ago, Egypt was the granary of Europe. But today, large areas which once bore grain are only sandy wastes.

Now, a committee of Egyptian members of parliament is to be appointed to consider the question of using them again.

It is all a matter of water, and recently members of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies were interested to hear from Hamed Guda Bey, the President, that there are two Niles in Egypt. The second is said to run underground in the Western Desert.

Explaining that this underground desert "river" had been known used by the Pharoahs, Guda Bey said that, according to a report by Mr. O. H. Little of the Survey Department, it is still usable for irrigation and supplies of drinking water.

History had proved that from 400 to 450 A.D., some 2,000,000 people had inhabited the Oases in the Western Desert, he added, but as a result of foreign conquests and negligence, the population had dwindled to its 1937 total of 32,000.

Guda Bey urged the Government to intensify the sinking of artesian wells in the Oases where there were nearly 150,000 acres of arable land and in the Western Desert where a large area could be brought under cultivation.

"Meanwhile," he said, "the migration of peasants from densely-populated districts in the Nile Delta to the Oases and the Western Desert should be encouraged and roads between the Nile Valley and the desert stretches should be built without delay.

"As a result of Governmental negligence, the inhabitants of the potentially-rich Oases are in abject poverty. Many of them eat meat only once a year and conditions force them to migrate to the Nile Valley to work as servants or boabs (caretakers).

Wall Between Princes And People Broken

Saurashtra Minister's Call To Rulers

DHROL, April 13 (API): The Home Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. Rasiklal Parikh addressing a gathering here urged the Princes not to keep aloof, but to identify themselves with the people in a joint effort for the betterment of the condition of the common man.

The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol was among those present at the meeting.

Mr. Parikh said that till now a big wall had separated the Princes and the people. But they had at last succeeded in breaking that wall and now there was no difference between the two. The Indian Dominion Government had no doubt guaranteed the princely order their privy purse, dignities and rights, but the Princes by their actions would have to justify that they deserved them.

Stranded In Chinese Reds' Area

TIENTSIN, April 14 (Reuter): Nine Russians, an American, a Czech, an Italian and an Austrian were among 545 passengers from the Chinese Freighter Wanlee stranded today in Communist controlled territory at Yungchen, east of Weiheiwei.

The Freighter ran around and foundered off the Shantung probontory.

Chinese and American warships were reported off Weiheiwei but have not yet contacted any of the passengers, whose fate and whereabouts is still not known.

New "Garden Of Eden"

BAGHDAD (Reuter) : Dr. Ibrahim Akir Al-alusi, Iraq director general of the Ministry of Social Affairs, recently declared that Iraq could "be turned into the Garden of Eden once again" with hard work and patience.

He said it was necessary to undertake major irrigation schemes, distribute the uncared for agricultural lands among the people, and introduce modern building in the villages with particular emphasis on sanitation

If this was done "the government will be able to pave the way for Iraqis to be rich and healthy"

Iraq was short of doctors, nurses and modern hospitals. Up to 2,000 doctors were wanted as soon as possible, he said.

Holkar Score 169 Runs

Rally After Disastrous Start: Home Team's 29 For 1

COLOMBO April 16 (Reuter): The Holkar eleven who lost three batsmen before 12 runs were scored, were all out for 169 when their three-day match against the Ceylon Cricket Association began here today. The weather was sultry and a heavy downpour early today delayed the start for 45 minutes.

Col. C. K. Nayudu and Jagdale came to the rescue of the visitors, and were still batting when lunch was taken at 43.

Spittel, who had Jagdale leg-before when 50, and C. K. Nayudu who scored 26, caught by Fernando, was responsible for 4 of Holkar's wickets.

The 100 was set up in 160 minutes a little before the tea interval when Bhaya scored three off Spittel. Tea was taken when the score was 112 for six.

Fernando and Makkin Salih opened for Ceylon to the bowling of Nimbalkar and Gaikwad. When the visitors effected a bowling change a wicket fell to Sarwate at 26. The home team were 29 for the lost of one wicket at close of play.

HOLKAR (First Innings)

Sarwate b Coomaraswamy 3, Bhandarkar c Prins b Coomaraswamy 0, Mushtaq Ali c Nagendra b Allen 4, Nimbalkar run out 0, Jagdale lbw Spittel 60, Col. C. K. Nayudu c Fernando b Spittel 22, C. S. Nayudu c Abeyasekera b Spittel 6, Bhaya b Spittel 25 Gaikwad not out 27, Saleem Khan b Spittel 10 and Rawal c Spittel b Allen 1. Extras 11. Total 169

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/4, 2/11, 3/11, 4/16, 5/57, 6/87, 7/127, 8/134, 9/150.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Allen 17.5/6/42/2; Coowaraswamy 11/7/12/2, Spittel 28/16/35/4, Prins 8/0/27/0; Gunasena 22/9/23/0; Sathasivan 3/1/8/1 and Heyn 5/1/11/0.

CEYLON CRICKET ASSOCIATION (First Innings)

Fernando c Nimbalkar b Sarwate 16 Nakkin Salih batting 10, Nagendaa batting 3 Extras 0. Total (at close for one wicket) 29.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/26.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Nimbalkar 3/1/11/0; Gaikwad 3/1/5/0; Jagdale 1/0/1/0; C. S. Ntyudu 5/2/9/0; and Sarwate 4/2/3/1.

W.I.F.A. Committee

New office-bearers were elected by the W. I. F. A. on Friday evening when the following were elected to their respective offices:—

Mr. J. C Maitra. President,

Messrs. R. F. Munshi and J. M Brand, Vice-Presidents;

Mr. G. W. L. Berry, Hon. Secretary,

Mr. M. K. Rao Hon Treasurer.

Messrs. K. Ziauddin, H. E. Brandon, G. C. Mitter, J. Hewitt, S. P. Chaturvedi, A. N. Haksar, F N. Bulsara, J. Gonsalves, F. J. Baria, D. Abraham, C. S. Nair and N. N. Guha, committee members.

Mr. Brandon, the out-going president of the W. I. F. A. disclosed that the Association had incurred a loss of Rs. 400 during the last season, largely due to the untimely conclusion of the Rover's Cup and the collapse of the stands.

In a short and enthusiastic speech, Mr. Maitra, the newly elected president, promised to do all he could to help the organisation and promote the interests of football.

A minute's silence was observed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. N. F. Musri, a former treasurer and Sir Homi Mehta.

Br. Athletes For Olympic Contests

Great Britain's Olympic possibles men and women gathered together to-day for their first Olympic collective training at a camp here on the British east coast. More than 200 atheletes of both sexes are to spend three days under Olympic coaches receiving instructions and listening to lectures.

It is felt that the British women with proper coaching in this may well win an Olympic gold medal.

PICWORTH WINS AMPOL PURSE

MELBOURNE, April 17 (Reuter): Pickworth, Australian Open Golf champion, today won the Ampol £1,000 purse played at Huntingdale, near Melbourne, for the second successive year. He had an aggregate of 300 for 72 holes.

Want (Queensland) was second with 302 and 3 Cremin, of New South Wales, third with 303.

SEARCH FOR HOSTAGES IN KASHMIR RAIDER CAMPS

Indian Troops In Tough 8-Hour Battle To Capture Hill Feature In Riasi Area

JAMMU, April 17. (A.P.I.): Recovery parties have been despatched to the Rajauri area to trace local inhabitants who have been held as hostages by the raiders. Camps have been set up for the refugees now returning.

During the last 24 hours, our troops have been active in all sectors and inflicted heavy casualties on raiders. The number of raiders counted killed exceeds 120, which includes 37 killed in the Jhangar area.

Our artillery went into action against the raiders in Pir Thal Hill in the Naushahra area and the raiders are known to have suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

"Tempest" aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force successfully attacked raiders' positions as indicated by our ground troops.

Two companies of a State force troops, it is now learnt, distinguished themselves by attacking and capturing raider held hill feature in the Riasi area after a tough eight-hour battle. The raiders who were well dug in and had constructed bomb-proof bunkers suffered casualties and so far the number of raiders killed counted amounts to 37 while the number estimated wounded is 30 Amongst these have been identified released soldiers and pensioners of the Pakistan Army.

RAILWAYMEN IN AGA KHAN FINAL

Kishen's Great Goal Decides Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway 'A' 1
Port Commissioners, Calcutta 0

The first string of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the surprise team of the year earned the right to contest the final of this year's Aga Khan Hockey final with the Kirkee United by their one-love victory over the fomidable and much-fancied Port Commissioners from Calcutta.

This victory was made possible by the number of chances that the losers wasted of scoring even when well-placed and the magnificent goal by Kishen which decided the issue of the second semi-final.

The Calcutta side missed the easiest of chances in the first half when N. St. Romaine failed to convert an excellent goal-mouth centre from Glacken. The ball was travelling at leisurely pace and there was no defender save Pearce in front of N. St. Romaine, who, however, mistimed the ball and let a capital opportunity of placing his side in the lead pass. In the second half, it was Glacken's turn to miss a similar opportunity of placing the railwaymen in arrears. He went through on his own and after getting past the entire defence could not push the ball past the custodian, who could very easily have been beaten.

The Railwaymen also had their fare share of good fortune. Earlier in the first half Kishen, when well placed failed to fasten on to an excellent centre by G. Fernandes, who did much brilliant work on the winners' left flank this evening. In the second half, when McManon failed to connect with a first time clearance Saxby found himself with only the ball and Roy in front of him. Roy rushed out and effected a good save before Saxby could force on the ball.

The only goal of the match came in the final quarter of the match when outside-right Mullen sent in a good pass from the lines and with the ball still waist-high Kishen shot the ball into the top right corner of the net giving Roy not the faintest chance of effecting a save.

Generally speaking the Railwaymen played better as a team and certainly deserved to win, Jadhav, Ismail Khan, Agre, Kishen and Fernandes all played as well as ever and their efforts certainly merited a success.

For the losers outside right N. St. Romaine was easily the most impressive forward. His speed and centring ability often enabled his colleagues in the front line to have a fling at the goal. Jansen, Clausius and McMahon were others who were conspicuous by their good work in the field.

The final will be played on Monday.

The teams:

B. B. and C. I. Railway 'A':—Pearce; Jadhav and Ismail Khan; Agre, Joginder and Dias; Mullen, Kishen, Lazarus, Saxby and G. Fernandes.

Port Commissioners, Calcutta:—K. Roy, B. Kapoor and J. McMohan; S Dias, L. Claudius and J. Gallibardy; N. St. Romaine, G. Singh, G. Glacken, P. Jansen and G. Sargent.

Refrees:—Messrs. Wences and Viswanathan.

KOLHAPUR DEMAND FOR "IMMEDIATE MERGER"

KOLHAPUR, April 17. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Kolhapur second party Prajaparished which met here adopted a resolution urging "immediate merger" of Kolhapur State with the Bombay Province and "withdrawal of the Administrator's regime for the state."

WORLD'S FASTEST TRAINING PLANE

..The world's fastest training aircraft has just made its first flight in Britain. It is known as the Meteor-VII Trainer and is a two-seater dual-control version of the famous Gloster Meteor fighter plane. It is designed to bridge the gap between the piston-engined advanced trainer and the operational jet-propelled fighter.

The machine was flown for 26 minutes by the chief test pilot of the firm that has designed it. He was testing it for general handling and reported its flying characteristics to be almost the same as those of standard Meteor-IV fighter used by the Royal Air Force.

It is fitted with Rolls-Royce Derwent engines and has a spectacular rate of climbing. At lower levels, this is nearly 8,000 feet per minute. It has a maximum speed of 585 miles per hour.

This new development is a further proof of the soundness of the basic Meteor design. The original version was the only Allied jet aircraft which went into action during the war. Since then it has been adopted by the R.A.F. for ground attack and as a reconnaissance aircraft.

NIGHT FLYING IN DAYLIGHT

Another new training plane is almost ready for its initial test flight. This is known as the Athena. It is designed to familiarise the pilots with propellor turbins and is powered with a jet engine which has recently passed the official 150-hour running test.

It is an all-metal low-wing monoplane and conforms to the latest Royal Air Force weather specifications An interesting feature is the amber-tinted front screen placed behind the windscreen which is raised and lowered by compressed air. The combination of this tinted screen with blue goggles reproduces night flying conditions. This enables night training and instrument flying to be done in daylight. It is also equipped for training in gunnery, bombing, serial photography work or glider towing.

Its cruising speed is estimated at 253 m.p.h., with a top speed of 287 miles per hour. It can attain an altitude of 34,000 feet.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL ASSOCIAATION CUP

LONDON, April 17 (Reuter): Leytonston retained the Amateur Football Association Cup by defeating Barnet by 1 goal to 0 on Chelseas ground today.

AUSSIE TEAM FOR OLYMPICS INCREASED

MELBOURE , April 17 (Reuter): Further funds having been raised the Australian Olympic Federation tonight announced the addition of 21 competitors to their team for the Olympic games which open in London on July 29.

This brings the strength of Australia's team to 57. In addition a water polo team has been provisionally selected but will only be sent if boat passages back can be obtained. At present only 60 berths are guaranteed.

Strikers Clash With Police

Singapore Harbour Labour Union Raided And Documents Removed

SINGAPORE, April 17, (Reuter): Strike pickets today clashed here with waterfront police who made several arrests after 6,000 harbour workers had downed tools.

The men struck after giving an ultimatum for better pay and working conditions, to which the Harbour Board had sent a reply denounced by the Union leader as unsatisfactory.

Chinese labourers later reported for duty in defiance of their Union, but Indians, Javanese and Malays representing about half the Harbour Board's labour force stayed out.

Police raided the offices of the Harbour Labourers' Union for the second time just before the ultimatum expired and removed a number of documents.

Union representatives alleged that the documents were taken away to hamper the forthcoming meeting of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions and in an effort to suppress Trade Unionism in Malaya.

All workers at the Straits Trading Company's shelter on Pulau Island off Singapore struck when the Company ordered some of their comrades who had been on strike since Wednesday to return to work or be dismissed.

The men demanded higher wages and rice rations and improved medical services.

EPOCH-MAKING DISCOVERY IN INDONESIA

(Continued from Page 11)

tion make it one of the most renowned monuments of the world.

SCENES FROM RAMAYANA.

The next Brahmanical rulers of Java were responsible for the remarkable group of eight temples at Parambanan, four of which are dedicated respectively to Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu and Nandi. Long rows of panels representing scenes from the 'Ramayana' form the chief decoration on the temples.

In the tenth century the scene shifts to East Java, now ruled by a Brahmanical dynasty. Under Erlangga (A. D. 1035), the most noted member of the dynasty, the "Mahabharata" and the "Ramayana" were translated into the local language.

In the thirteenth century the cults of Buddhist Tantrism became widespread. At the same time Javanese art became more and more allied to the Polynesian art. Islam entered Java in the fifteenth century and gradually replaced all other religions of the island. However, the popular customs, festivals and mythology of Java even now continue to be dominated by elements of Indian culture which she imbibed in the formative period of her history.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WEALTH.

The archaeology of Java affords a rich field for research, though much spade-work has already been done by Dutch archaeologists. A recent notable discovery of the Sailendra epoch has been brought to the notice of the Government of India through the courtesy of the Minister of Education in Java. It consists of an inscribed gold plaque found in the ruins of the temples at Plaosan near Parambanan, on the border of Surakarta and Jogjacarta. Excavation here was started by Dr. Stutterheim, the Dutch archaeologist, in 1940 and continued in subsequent years by M. Suhamir, Official of the Archaeological Survey, Republic of Indonesia. The nucleus of the temple consists of two oblong shrines originally with Buddhist images, in an oblong enclosure, which is divided into two parts by a partition wall. The enclosure is surrounded on all sides by three parallel rows of smaller structures, the first (inner) one consisting of shrines with images of the Dhyani-Buddhas and the other two of stupas. Some slight epigraphic evidence indicates according to Suhamir, that the stupas of the inner row contain the funeral relics of King Rake Pikatan (mid ninth century) and those of outer row of his Queen. A bronze urn, containing a burnt-offering of seeds, etc., was found between the ruins of two stupas of the outer range, and nearby was found the gold plaque (8" x 3") mentioned above. The inscriptions on the plaque gives the text of a Buddhist "Dharani" (charm) in Sanskrit, which has as yet not been traced to any Buddhist text.

In India, clay or stone plaques inscribed with Buddhist texts ("including dharanis") have been found inside stupas at Nalanda and elsewhere. The custom of enshrining sacred texts inside stupas is an old one and is referred to by Buddha himself in one of his sermons.

Common Grave For Shannon Air Crash Victims

Pan-American Airways Find It Impossible To Identify Bodies

LONDON, April 16 (Reuter): The thirty passengers and crew who died in the Constellation airliner disaster at Shannon airport on Thursday morning are to be buried in a common grave to-morrow. it was announced by Pan-American Airways in London to-night.

This is because it has been impossible to identify the bodies.

Among those who lost their lives were Sir Homi Mehta, Bombay Banker and Millowner, Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, Muslim League worker and poetess; and Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Cama of Ahmedabad.

The High Commissioners of India and Pakistan will both be represented at the funeral by members of their staff.

The High Commissioner for India Mr. V. K Krishna Menon, has been asked by the family of Mr. Cama to arrange for the burial of his remains according to Parsi custom, but the information received from Shannon airport was that this would not be practicable because of the inability to identify the dead.

MACARTHUR BEATEN IN HIS HOME STATE

Result In U S. Primary Election

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuter).—Backers of the movement to nominate General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in Japan, as Republican candidate for the Presidency, said today the official "MacArthur for President" organisation would not submit his name in any more Republican primary elections.

General MacArthur has been heavily beaten by Mr Harold E. Stassen in Nebraska and even in Wiscons in his home state, in recent primaries--which instruct delegates to the Republican convention which candidate they should support.

The fact that his name is not entered in the primary elections does not technically withdraw General MacArthur from the race, but political circles here take it for granted that the movement to nominate him for President is now over.

1.321 Whales Caught In Second Jap Expedition

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuter): The second Japanese Whaling Expedition to the Antarctic since whaling was resumed after the war was the most efficient Japan has ever sent there, Mr C. M Adams of the Fisheries Division of Allied Supreme Command, said here

It caught 1,321 whales, yielding whale products conservatively estimated at 20,240,000 dollars and produced 100,000,000 pounds of food for Japanese consumption.

The International Emergency Food Council was offered 17,830 tons of oil produced by the Expedition for allocation to countries short of oil, but decided to allot all of it to Japan.

ENQUIRY INTO KOLHAPUR DISTURBANCES

KOLHAPUR, April 16 (A.P.I.) : The administrator of Kolhapur, Captain Nanjappa, today reiterated the determination of the state Government to give "full protection and opportunity" to all those who desired to give evidence before the special court to be set up shortly to enquire into the cases of recent disturbances in the state. He assured the sufferers that the Government was doing everything possible for their relief.

Referring to the arrest of Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, a Praja Parishad leader, the administrator said that Mr. Bagal was trying to engineer strike of Government servants and also the strike of Shahu Mill workers.

Train Smash In Cheshire

WINSFORD, (Cheshire) April 17 (Reuter)—Many are feared dead and injured in a train crash early today on the main London-Scotland line when a mail train from Aberdeen ran into the rear of the Glasgow London passenger express near Winsford. Cheshire.

Three dead nas been extricated from the wreckage and many others are still buried in the debris, a police official at Winsford stated.

Bail Refused To Press Correspondent

Nizam Government's Charge Under Defence Of Hyderabad Rules

AURANGABAD (Hyderabad State), April 17 (A.P.I.). A case of considerable importance, especially to the press, is at present being heard by a Special Magistrate of the Hyderabad Government, the accused being Mr T. S. Nagaraja Row, the Aurangabad Representative of the Associated Press of India.

Mr. Row who had been in charge of the Agency's office at Aurangabad for the past three years, was arrested in the third week of March under the Defence of Hyderabad rules on a charge of sending "prejudicial" reports concerning happenings around Aurangabad.

The office of the Associated Press of India at Aurangabad was also searched by the police and some files were seized.

Mr. Nagaraja Row was detained in the Central Prison, bail being refused.

From a local court, the case was transferred to the court of a Special Magistrate. The first hearing of the case took place at the Aurangabad State Hotel, when a charge under section 37 of the Defence of Hyderabad Rules was framed against Mr. Row in respect of three reports sent by him between March 5 and March 11, 1948.

Six prosecution witnesses have so far been examined, including the City Inspector of Police, the District Superintendent of Police, the Officer Commanding the Station Cantonment and a advocate who was also a member of the Home Guards Committee.

A bail application filed on behalf of Mr. Row was rejected by the Special Magistrate. The ground on which the bail application was opposed was that a "prima facie" case against the accused had already been established. The defence plea that the accused could only marshal defence evidence if he was released on bail was rejected.

Another ground on which the bail application was opposed was that if the accused was released on bail, he might leave the state.

The case will again come up for hearing on May 6 at Aurangabad.

PAKISTAN GOVT. EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Federation Leader Criticises Liaquat's Statement

DACCA, April 16 (API): The strike of the Central Government employees in Eastern Pakistan is continuing for the 9th day to-day and the strikers numbering about 2,000 are all peaceful, according to a statement made by Mr Wazedul Hoque, Vice-President of the Federation of the Central Government Employees, Eastern Pakistan

Mr. Hoque characterised the recent statement of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding the strikers as an "insult to injury" He said "it cannot but aggravate the feeling of the thousands of downtrodden and ill-fed employees. It is shocking as well as painful, that such a statement should have been made by no less than a person the Prime Minister of Pakistan In his statement Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan charged the poor employee of having unwittingly played into the hands of fifth columnists That the employees, who made monumental sacrifices in achieving Pakistan and towards the final shaping of it, have been so badly and openly despisd is an irony of fate."

MUMTAZ SHAH NAWAZ'S BODY

SHANNON (Eire), April 15 (Reuter): Mr Mustifa Ellam representing the Pakistan High Commissioner in London arrived at Shannon airport to-night to request that the body of the poetess Mumtaz Shah Nawaz who was among the 30 persons killed in the Constellation crash early to-day, should, if possible be brought to London to be interred in the Woking Mosque

Mr. Mustifa Ellam declaring he was acting on behalf of the victim's mother, the Begum Shah Nawaz said he believed he could identify the body.

De Gaullists' Move To Counter Cominform

MARSEILLES, April 16 (Reuter).—A Western organisation to counter the Cominform, coupled with a powerful beam radio was proposed here at today's Congress General De Gaulle's rally of the French people by M Garton Palewski, Gaullist foreign affairs specialist.

He said it would give exiled politicians from "Iron Curtain" countries a change to express their views and given uncensored broadcasts to their own peoples about conditions in the West.

End Colonies In Western Hemisphere

Argentine's Proposal At Pan-American Conference

COLOMBIA, April 16 (Reuter).—Argentina's determination to see Pan-American conference pass a "strong and just" resolution calling for an end to Colonies in the Western Hemisphere was expressed to 'Reuter' today by Senor Enrique Cormiwas, Deputy Leader of the Argentine Delegation

Senor Coromiwas, who was leading the fight against Colonies up to last Friday's interruption by the Colombia revolt, said the Steering Committee would take up the matter on Monday or Tuesday and a Sub-Committee would then start drafting a resolution

With the resumption of the Conference work, the agenda was being streamlined and some observers had believed the Colonies question would be dropped.

Compulsory Voting For Czech Elections

PRAGUE, April 16 (Reuter).—Voting will be compulsory in Czechoslovakia at the elections for the National Assembly on May 30 under a special electoral law voted by the National Assembly today.

Failure to vote may involve a fine or one month's detention.

A single list of candidates will be presented by the Communists and allied parties.

SIGNOR QUIRINO SWORN IN

MANILA, April 17 (Reuter).—Signor Elepidio Quirino was today sworn in as President of the Philippines.

He later presided at his first State Council meeting.

Signor Quirino, the former Vice-President, succeeded automatically to the presidency after the death of the elected President, Senor Manuel Roxas on Thursday.

Italy Goes On Political Holiday

Election Campaign Comes To An End

ROME, April 17 (Reuter).—Italians went on a political holiday today in an eve of election truce after final campaign speeches and a last tremendous burst of propaganda

All the "big men" in the elections wound up their campaign last night. Today voices were silent, though thousands of amateur and processional billposters continued to cover walls and hoardings with last-minute appeals to the 20,000,000 voters

Following the final fireworks--literally and metaphorically, the Italian Ministers and leading officials were completing their preparations for the vital event tomorrow

President Enrico de Nicola will go to his home town of Naples to record his vote on orders of Premier Alcide de Gasperi, all Ministers, however, will remain in Rome from polling day and the scrutiny of the votes. Voting will continue throughout tomorrow and until midday on Monday. By Monday evening first results will begin to appear. but official results will only be made known late on Tuesday or Wednesday

Vice-Premier Signor Arnulfo Pacciardi and Minister of the Interior, Signor Mario Scelda, will remain in the Vininale—Government office where the votes will be calculated—day and night until the final results are announced

From tomorrow onwards when the Constituent Assembly elected two years ago will cease to exist, the shutters of the Palazzo Montecitorio—Rome's Chamber of Deputies—will remain closed until May 3 when the new Deputies will be admitted. As they leave the 'Palazzo' before the elections the outgoing Deputies will be asked to hand in their keys and remove all their possessions from the building.

GREAT DISCOVERY SINCE THE ATOMIC BOMB

The Secret "SWASTIK"

Just as the invention of the atomic bomb revolutionised modern science, the discovery of the great secret of the emblem of SWASTIK, will revolutionise the world religiously, philosophically, politically and economically.

The sign of SWASTIK with its latent miraculous power was recognised long ago by the Aryans and this sign was therefore found all over the world even by archeologists. The subsequent generations, however, lost its real secret and meaning and used the emblem only as a sign of good luck.

Unfortunately Hitler adopted the emblem without understanding the true significance of it, and thus instead of bringing good luck it brought utter ruin to him and his nation just as the use of Atom Bomb indiscriminately destroyed millions of Japanese instead of bringing succour and happiness to mankind.

It is that real and scientific understanding of the mystery behind SWASTIK which the advertiser seeks to unfold to the world with an earnest desire to bring happiness and prosperity to struggling humanity of our day so that the whole world may live in unprecedented wealth and happiness.

The exposition of the great and scientific secret of SWASTIK which the advertiser can give will not only solve the present problems of the day but will also divulge the key to the real understanding of all mystic secrets of all religions and will even enable one to understand the hitherto incomprehensible terminology of the VEDAS.

The advertiser would very much appreciate contacts with persons solemnly interested not only in financing but also propagating the above cause for the real uplift of humanity.

All the correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the undersigned to be forwarded to the advertiser.

No interviews except by previous appointment.

The Editor, **THE VOICE OF INDIA,**
Lily Court, Church Gate, BOMBAY.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Race meeting to help I.H.F. Stewards must follow Home Minister. A Grand Ball. Preparations in Pakistan. Football Tour in doubt? W. I. F. A.'s opposition. Two Test matches at Stadium. What about annual festival? India's chances in Davis Cup

It was only last week I suggested in these columns that one or two race meetings might be arranged in Bombay, to help the Indian Hockey teams participation in the coming World Olympiad. Prompt has come the news that the Government of Bombay or rather Sri Morarji Desai our Home and Revenue Minister, who is directly concerned in this matter, —has given its approval to the proposal

Now it remains for the rulers of the RWITC to find out ways and means to translate into action. There is a grand opportunity before them to prove to the world that they are not really out to mate the poor people of their hard-earned money but are also interested in supporting the true cause of sport.

Stewards Must Follow Home Minister

I am inviting Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Chandu Daphtary and Abu Jasdenwalla—and all the other Stewards—to rise to the occasion and help this noble cause. India's hockey has earned world-wide fame and prestige since we won and held the World championship from the year 1928. Nothing should come in our way to retain our supremacy.

After the splendid lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, three Provincial Governments have responded to the appeal issued by the President of the Indian Olympic Association. Where are our Maharajas, Rajas and Merchant princes? Would they send in their quota quickly and ensure the trip in good time?

A Grand Ball

Nava Tata, President of the IHF, is moving heaven and earth to find the money for the tour. His latest attempt is a Ball and flood-lit hockey match at the Bombay Gymkhana. Arrangements are being made to hold both in grand style. I have no doubt the sporting public will muster in large numbers to make the efforts a resounding success—particularly from the financial point of view. Most likely the Ball and the match will be staged on May 1. I expect this to be officially confirmed soon, to be followed by other details.

Preparations In Pakistan

News has it that Pakistan is making an all-out effort to wrest the Hockey Championship from India. They are welcome to do so. We should not grudge them the honour and distinction if they win it by all the means at their command.

Our duty is to fight to the last ditch to retain our title. Our players should take the warning betimes and prepare themselves for a gigantic struggle. There is nothing to be nervous about. We have talents and strength still left in our country to give a battle royal to all our worthy opponents. Only we should be extremely careful in choosing our men and in giving them sound training. Then India will remain as invincible as ever.

Football Tour In Doubt?

From what I have heard in well-informed circles, the tour of the football team is still uncertain. It is feared in many quarters that our players will not be able to stand a strenuous fight lasting over 90 minutes. They are used only to 60 minutes play in India—and that too on smaller grounds. It is true that the British climate will be bracing enough to give them more stamina. But with rains—and cold to boot—they might fill as uncomfortable as did our cricketers last year.

I understand some 30 players have been selected from various parts of the country to undergo intensive training at Shillong, the Assam hill-station. If the results are encouraging and hopeful, final decisions will be taken and players selected for the tour.

W.I.F.A.'s Opposition

Three players from Bombay, Parab, Sanjiva and Papen have been invited to make the journey to Shillong. Unless the AIFF undertakes to shoulder the entire financial responsibility of their trip to Shillong and UK. I do not see how these players will be able to accept their invitation. It is a well-known fact that the WIFA does not favour the idea of sending a team to Europe or the World Games at this stage when our standard is extremely low.

Most people will agree that it is lower to-day than it was even before the last world War. It is therefore feared in many quarters that India will only make herself the laughing stock of the world if she sends out a team too weak to face the beef and brawn of the West. If the AIFF decides to send the team on the face of this it is their business.

Two Test Matches At Stadium

The itinerary of the West Indies cricket team has now been provisionally fixed. They will play two Test matches and one friendly with the CCI at the Brabourne Stadium. It is said that the Board of Control for Cricket in India has requested the West Indies CA to send their strongest possible side with all their star players. Let us hope that they will accede to this reasonable request—especially in view of the fact that this is their first visit to India. If they do not create a most favourable impression now they will never have another opportunity of setting their feet on Indian Soil.

What About Annual Festival?

But what about our annual cricket festival? The communal Pentangular is as dead as doornail. The Government will not permit it to be staged again. It is high time the CCI undertook to stage the Zonal Quadrangular in its place. The competitions they arranged during the last two years were useless. Nobody wants to see them again.

I do not see any other alternative to the above suggestion. The CCI must persuade the communal Gymkhanas—they are still communal in composition and spirit, despite the Home Ministers threat!—to fall in line with them and co-operate whole-heartedly with them to make it a thorough success.

India's Chances In Davis Cup

India will meet Great Britain in the first round of the Davis Cup about the end of this week. In view of the performances of our players in England last year it was hoped that they would be able to get the better of the home team. But not only Dilip Bose but Sumant Misra India's No 1, failed to beat Howard Walton, the RAF Champion, in the Paddington Lawn Tennis Tournament recently. In fact they were badly mauled by the Air Force Ace. Even if Sumant succeeds in turning the tables on him, it is exceedingly doubtful if he would manage to account for A.J. Mottram, England's No. 1. The latter would most probably win both his singles engagements. Then the doubles match as wel as the other singles are also likely to go in favour of the home team. S.L.R. Sawhney, the veteran Punjab player, was to partner Sumant in doubles. But we have not heard anything about him yet. There is no other good doubles player in the team. So our chances do not appear to be bright at all.

Is It True?

That a wave of deep depression and disappointment has overtaken Britain owing to the terrible rout suffered by the British Lion in the West Indies?

That the fact that England could not win even a single match, but actually succumbed in two vital Tests—to give away the rubber to West Indies—has given the critics a long handle to chastise the M.C.C.?

That the authorities, according to them, committed a stupid blunder in under-estimating the strength of the enemy and sending across a team of old War horses and unbroken colts?

That they think that England should have sent either their strongest combination—or none at all—to avoid this humiliation at the hands of a junior member of the Commonwealth?

That the offer of miserly emoluments to the professional stars is said to be the reason for their refusal to make the trip to West Indies?

That efforts would be made in future to make the payments as robust and handsome as possible so that even the biggest stars may race for the posts?

That the stock of West Indies has shot up abnormally high consequent to their successes against Britain and they are likely to cash it in India during their visit next winter?

That some of Bombay's athletes suspect that the M.C.C. players ate too much of curry and rice which was mainly responsible for their downfall, just as it happened with them at Lucknow recently?

That C. K. Nayudu wants our cricketers to practise at the nets and in the field, both morning and evening, to increase their efficiency, but the players prefer to polish their games in the card rooms?

That "Tigers" from Bengal and "Sea-Gulls" from Madras are coming over to Bombay to try their claws and beaks against the local amazons in the Emar Gold Cup Hockey this week?

That City may take on the Tigers and Greys the Sea-Gulls and it will be a sight for all the gods to see?

That the Hawks from Faridkot surrendered to the B. B. and C. I. Railway ultimately, because they had their dangerous wings clipped by the Railway fans in an unceremonious manner?

No matter how sound and lovely your teeth are now, you may lose them once you let gum trouble creep in. Give as good care to gums as to teeth. Use S.R. Toothpaste which contains Sodium Ricinoleate, used by dentists to strengthen gums and keep them healthy. S.R. Toothpaste keeps teeth sparkling clean and white, too.

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Gibbs S.R. TOOTHPASTE

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The Science Of Quick-Freezing

Keeping Vegetables Fresh

By Michael Grant

FOR the first time in its history, the frozen foods industry is making a bid for the mass consumer market and the idea of freezing perishables so that they can retain their original characteristics, and yet be handled with almost the same ease as canned goods, is already seizing the imagination of the people not only in Britain but also in many countries overseas.

Special machines are being manufactured in Britain for the processing of quick-frozen food. The machine consists of two stacks of 16 refrigerated plates each, and the product to be frozen is placed between the refrigerated plates which are hydraulically dropped from above and thereby exert pressure on the product Each plate is supplied with low temperature ammonia through rubber hoses.

The output of frozen product from this machine varies depending on the material being frozen. To quote some leading products, the machine can produce 1,200 lb. of frozen peas per hour, 850 lb. of frozen French beans, 650 lb. of Brussels sprouts, or 1,500 lb of fish fillets.

First Patent

The time of freezing varies according to the product to be frozen and the size and thickness of the carton in which it is packed. Peas in small retail cartons 1 1|2 in. thick can be frozen in 90 minutes. Where the carton thickness is increased to 2 in. or above, the time of freezing may rise to 2 1|2 hours. For fish fillets packed in cartons 2 in. thick the freezing time would be about the same as for peas packed in cartons 2 in. thick.

Freezing, as a method of preservation of foodstuffs, is not new. The first patent in this field was granted to H. Benjamin in England for freezing foods by immersion in an ice and salt mixture. Yet, it was not until the development of mechanical refrigeration that it became possible to apply this method of preservation extensively and the first shipment of meat from Australia to Britain was effected in 1880.

The orthodox method of freezing food, however, has one disadvantage; certain cells and tissues of the food do not return to their natural conditions when the food is allowed to resume a normal temperature. Experiments with quick-freezing i.e., freezing in a few hours as contrasted with several days, began about 30 years ago, but it was not until recently that the new method has been applied on a commercial scale. Many vegetables and fruits and even fish and meat are admirably adapted to preservation by this method.

Use Of Refrigerators

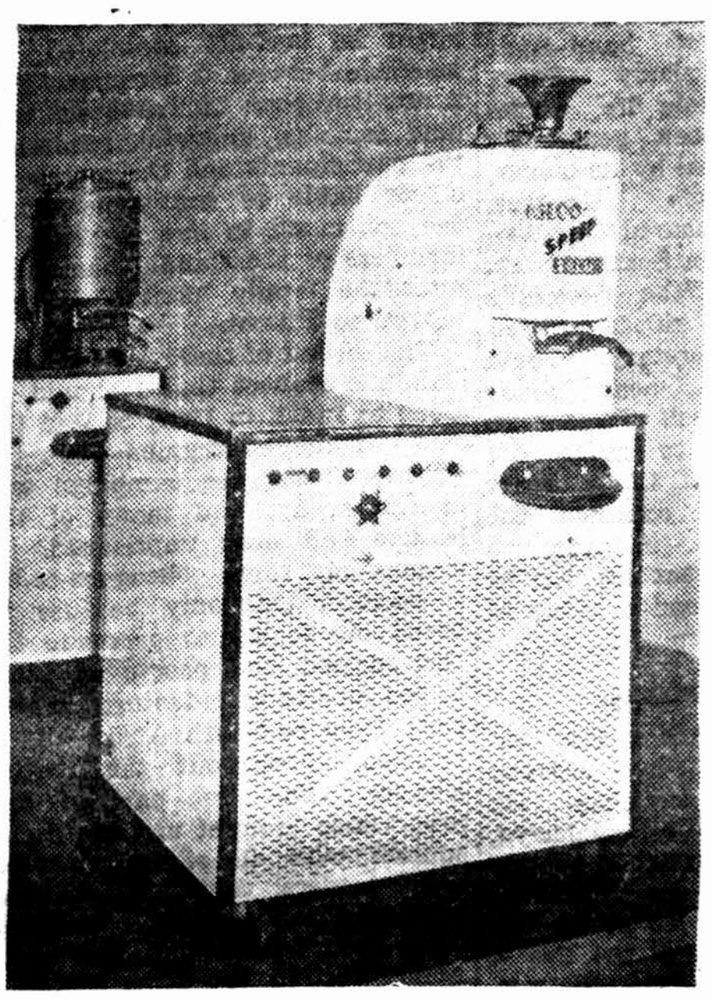
Peas are the leader in the quick-freezing industry, followed by beans, spinach, asparagus and fruits, mainly strawberries and cherries, but many other kinds of vegetables and fruits respond to the process of quick-freezing as also does meat, poulty and fish.

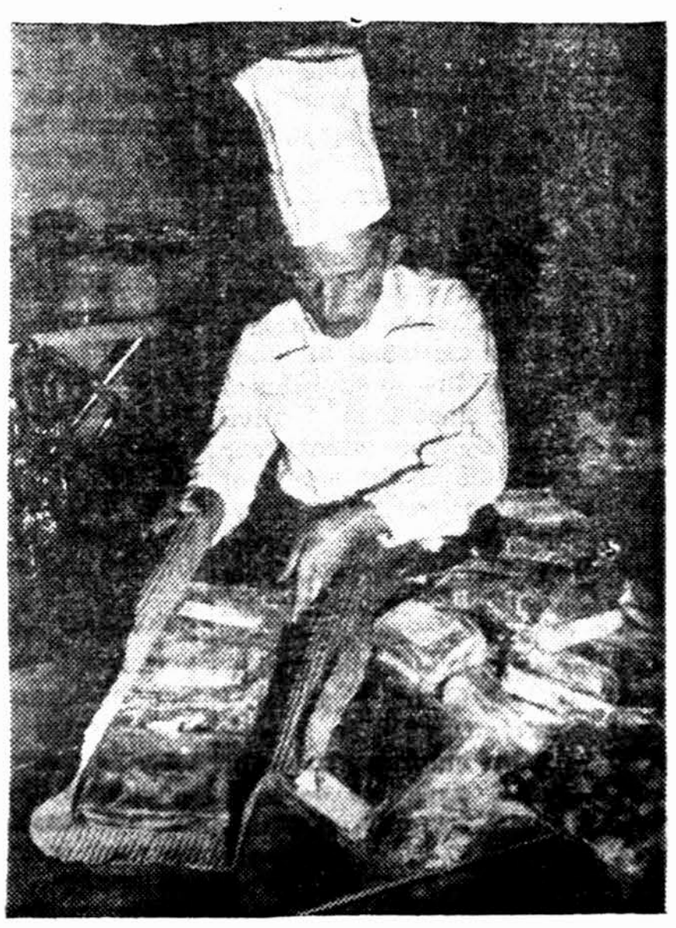
Retailers of quick-frozen food, of course, have to be equipped with adequate refrigerators for storage because, in order to preserve the original flavour of the quick-frozen food, it is necessary to hold it in the frozen state until nearly the time for using. This is the reason why quick-frozen food for general retail sale is usually marketed in small packages containing quantities sufficient for a small family as not every household is equipped with a refrigerator. It is to be noted that the use of refrigerators is steadily increasing even in smaller households in Britain. British factorieh, after long and exhensive research, have succeeded in producing several types of family refrigerators which appear to be very popular in overseas markets.

On Board Ship

The possibility of the quick-freezing of fish on board ship is the latest development in the British fishing industry. The 'Fairfree' is the first British ship to incorporate quick-freezing facilities. The catch is delivered into a partitioned box on the lower deck where a team of filleters work. The freezer is an aluminium unit with a total capacity of 96 trays. Blocks of fillets packed in this freezer are approximately two lb. and output is one ton per hour. The fillets are being brought to minus 20 degrees Fahrenheit, the frozen blocks packed in "cellophane", heat-sealed by a special device, and packed into 42 lb. fireboard cartons. The distribution for the retail trade is being performed in establishments on land.

THE IGLOO SPEED FREEZER "FROOD"—LATEST IN FOOD





(Left) An easy to operate freezer the "Igloo" will produce ice cream orf extremely smooth texture to any desired degree of hardness, the blades are designed to give a high percentage of over-run and there can be no dipping losses, shrinkage or contamination. The two-inch bore outlet enables the operator to cans, cartons, cones or dishes with equal ease as the ice cream is ejected automatically and no dippers or scoops are necessary and where the machine is used in view of the public the delivery of the finished ice cream in a hygenic manner is a great sales attraction.
(Right) A chef at Lyons Restaurant at the Hotel and Caterers Exhibition held recently at Olympia is seen here unpacking frozen food which was served to customers.

THE BOY IN THE BOX ON TOP OF THE WORLD

(Continued From Page 3)

a dark room where I found myself stumbling even though the floor was smooth.

It was chilly inside, chilly and slightly eerie. As I groped about in the gloom of that room the atmosphere seemed to be dank and forbidding—like the air of a tomb that has been long sealed against the sunlight.

A window was opened in one wall and a half light stole into the room. In front of me was a large, gilded Buddha, hands on lap and with an air of the utmost serenity. In front of the image was an imposing array of goblets containing food—no wine. To either side of the Buddha there were prayer books in pigeon holes, and in one corner of the room was the seat of the head lama. Two smaller Buddhas kept the large central figure company.

There was an incredible, deathlike silence in the room and a searing, numbing cold

My Nightmare

In this room, too, was the litter in which they carried the child lama into the outside world, where no doubt he could look up at the giant Everest lost in the clouds. And alongside was the shrine to the late head lama in which Buddhas were shown seated, squatuing, standing, walking, sleeping, eating, playing an instrument, riding an elephant; in short, they assumed almost every known posture

And, as I backed slowly from the room, I saw the last exhibit—a horribly grotesque caricature of a negro with cannibalistic teeth and the expression of a head-hunter, a face that stayed in my memory and came back to me in my sleep that night.

That is the Rongbuk Lamasery. No doubt it will remain in its unbroken loneliness until yet another expedition sets out, by permission of the Dalai Lama at Lhasa, to struggle to the summit of Everest.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

1. Human hair vary in diameter from 0.005 mm. up to 0.6 mm.
2. There are more swimmers in Australia, in proportion to its population than in any other country.
3. The B.B.C.'s first foreign language broadcast was in Arabic (in 1938), followed later by Portuguese, Spanish, German, Italian and French
4. The first aeroplane built by the Wright brothers was powered by a four-cylinder 12 h.p. petrol motor.
5. Since the year 1900, world production of cocoa has multiplied more than ninefold—from 80,000 tons a year to 750,000 tons.
6. The "Queen Mary" burns 5,000 tons of oil in crossing the Atlantic.

SHOULD ONE SHAVE IN PUBLIC?

A London clubman who sauntered through the elegant correctitude of St. James,' shaving himself as he went, has started a controversy which has even reached the leader-page of the patriarchal "Times." Should a gentleman shave in public? Is there, logically any difference between male public shaving and the powder-and-lipstick course by which feminine self-confidence is so openly restored? Whatever may be the answer, Londoners are now shaving themselves on 'buses and trains, on park-benches and at board meetings. They shave without the impediments of soap, towels and water and without the help of electricity. The razor works only by the rocking motion of the hand, has self-sharpening blades which will last for years, and automatically contains all beard-cuttings so that nothing can fall upon the user's clothes It will be shown at the forthcoming British Industries Fair

Early Memories Of Mahatma Gandhi

Continued from page 4

for their unfair attitude towards the Indian community. His reproof took the form of advice to model my style upon the dignity, restraint, and objectivity of the Times. I mentioned this recently to Col. J. J. Astor, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of that paper much to his gratification. I remembered, too, my embarrassment when, on a question of principle, Gandhi informed me of his decision no longer to allow the publication of advertisements in Indian Opinion. He was prepared to run the risk of further loss, if it could not be avoided by an increase in the number of subscribers.

Meets Armed Assailant

It is sometimes forgotten that thrice in South Africa Gandhi was threatened with violence or actually attacked by his own countrymen. On the first occasion, noticing a knife in his would-be assailant's hand, he gently persuaded him to hand it over. On another occasion he narrowly missed assault during a platform-speech in Durban. On the third occasion he was violently assaulted outside his office, within a few minutes of my own departure on public business, by a compatriot who had been led by hostile propagandists to believe that Gandhi had defaulted upon a public pledge. He was seriously injured; but, though Europeans present gave evidence, before the Court, when the man was prosecuted and sentenced, Gandhi, true to his belief in non-violence and brotherhood, refused to do so. Ever since then I have been haunted by the latent fear that he would die at the hands of some misguided fellow-countryman, if not from the physical effects of a fast undertaken in some great and all-absorbing cause.

I had become a member of the Gandhi household before he finally decided to establish it at the Phœnix settlement. We would rise early in the morning to grind the whole-meal wheat to be converted by Mrs. Gandhi into unfermented bread. As if this were not enough, we would engage in deep-breathing and skipping exercises. Gandhi was a generous host to his many friends of all communities. Each evening, after dinner, we would read verses from the 'Song Celestial" (the verse-rendering of the Bhagavad Gita by Sir Edward Arnold), who had become, in Gandhi's student-days in London, Vice-President of the short-lived vegetarian club of which Gandhi was the founder-secretary. Our reading led to many discussions of Indian religion and philosophy and the comparison of Western and Eastern customs and cultures.

Great Experiments

In 1906 occurred the beginning of the great political change which altered the whole course of his life. He went to England as a member of a delegation to prevent the giving of the Royal Assent to a highly provocative anti-Indian Ordinance of the Transvaal Crown Colony Legislature, leaving me in charge of the Indian community's public affairs. His mission was successful, and he renewed acquaintance with many old friends, including Dr. Josiah Oldfield. Unhappily, as we know, when responsible government was granted shortly afterwards to the Transvaal, one of the first acts of the new Legislature, upon the advice of General Botha's Government, of which General Smuts was the most prominent member, was to pass again into law almost the identical measure. Protests were of no avail, having regard to the complete powers of doing right or wrong inherent in the transfer of responsibility. Gandhi then and shortly afterwards the American author, Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience", on a matter of the conscience) launched his first great Passive Resistance Movement which, with temporary suspensions, lasted for some seven years and was ended by the historic Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914. Gandhi himself was several times imprisoned, and, at his request, I took over the Indian leadership during his enforced absences. General Smuts bore no personal ill-will (nor did Gandhi, of course), but sent him some interesting books to read during his confinement. Before leaving South Africa Gandhi returned the compliment by sending to General Smuts, who also was addicted to a simpler life than most Europeans in the country, a pair of hand-made sandals from Tolstoy Farm, Gandhi's new "simple life" settlement. It had been generously placed at his disposal by its owner, Hermann Kallenbach, devotee, who, like myself, shared Gandhi's last imprisonment in South Africa. I well remember the General's appreciation of the gift, expressed to Gandhi's Secretary, Sonia Schlesin (still living near Johannesburg) and myself when we called upon him to make the presentation. Some thirty years afterwards, Smuts returned the sandals to Gandhi, in order to show him the excellent use that he had made of so good a piece of Indian craftsmanship.

Practice Of Austerity

It was in South Africa, too, that Gandhi began his life-long practice of austerity and asceticism. He took a vow of brahmacharya, though he did not insist upon this for his associates. He undertook his first fasts as a means of self-purification, because of the sins of others closely attached to him, and for which he felt a measure of responsibility. And it was in South Africa, too, that he studied nature-cure, which he practised on himself, on his plague-stricken countrymen in Johannesburg, and on members of his own family. On one occasion he saved Mrs. Gandhi's life after the ordinary general practitioner had given up all hope of saving her, unless she would consent to take meat extracts. It was there, also that he pledged himself no longer to consume milk, which he held to be a stimulant of the lower passions. It was Mrs. Gandhi who, in India, later persuaded him, in a moment of crisis to compromise with goat's milk, as his vow of abstention had been limited to cow's milk. Until almost the end of the great struggle, he continued to wear European clothes. But in its last phase, when he deliberately identified himself with the indenture and ex-indentured labourers and their sufferings, he decided to revert to the dhoti and handmade shawl.

At Phœnix and at Tolstoy Farm he started agricultural experiments in order to learn the ways of nature, and the cultivator. He was always a great and practising exponent of simple sanitation. So his feelings for the Harijans were of a very early growth. It was then that I dubbed him Mahabhangi. Nor were these the only ways in which he engaged in hand-labour and handi-craft, for it was in South Africa that he first became attracted to the handloom and the spinning wheel. He and his fellow-workers on more than one occasion, when the oil-engine that drove the Phœnix printing-press gave out, turned the machine by hand, to ensure the publication of the paper strictly to time.

SOME SWEET MEMORIES

There are many more intimate memories of those days that I could recall, but for time and space, I will conclude with three especially and with one more recent. The first was his insistence, seeing my growing unrest, that I should send for my betrothed from England, and settle down to wedded life. -He was one of the two witnesses at our marriage in Johannesburg, but he had to assure the Chief Magistrate, who performed the ceremony, that I was a European and not an Indian, so that the proceedings might be lawfully completed, as marriage between a European and a non-European in Transvaal was (and remains) unlawful, rendering the participants and the marriage-officer liable to heavy penalties. We continued to live as welcome members of the Gandhi household until the family habitat was removed to Phœnix.

The second of these memories is Gandhi's request that I should go alone to India, in 1909, to lead the cause of his countrymen when the Passive Resistance campaign was in full swing, and many of the leaders had been imprisoned, including my three colleagues-to-be. I mention this only because he urged me to try to persuade the Government and people of India to put an end to indentured labour emigration to South Africa and if possible, throughout the British Empire. The first part of this programme brought me into direct contact with all of India's foremost leaders, and her political, economic, and social problems, both then and during my subsequent visit in the same cause, in 1911. In fact, indentured labour emigration to South Africa was ended in 1911, and for the rest of the Empire, in 1917, the system itself being formally terminated on January 1,1,920, after Gandhi's return to India.

The third memory was when having agreed that, at the end of the struggle in 1914, I should leave South Africa and return to England, in order that our children should not be brought up in an atmosphere of race and colour-prejudice, at the last moment Gandhi persuaded my wife to let me remain, as he felt an inner call to return to India so as to serve his compatriots there, and help them to throw off the fear of the foreigner, which he regarded as their besetting weakness. He could not do so if I left, he told her, as the South African Indian community would be, felt be without adequate guidance whilst the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement was being implemented. His subsequent departure until my own twenty-seven months later was conditioned by my appointment, at his instance, as the adviser of the community in its political affairs. I have often wondered what might have been the sequence of events had my wife decided otherwise.

My last personal memory was on January 1, 1937, when I was in India and Gandhi gave me permission to publish his assurance to me in writing that, in his view, Hind Swaraj meant neither more nor less than Dominion Status under the Statute of Westminster, which gave complete independence with the right—whether exercised or not—of secession from the Indo-British Commonwealth.

And now, to-day comes the news of the death by violence and by hatred of this great and devoted advocate of non-violence and brotherly love. I have lost a beloved elder brother from whom I was always free to differ on a matter of conscience or of method, without our deeper relationship being affected at all. But far more important is the loss to India, and to the world, of its greatest personality of the day, the greatest propounder of peace and its sure method of attainment. May his memory help to bring peace in our time, to restore brotherly love in India and in the larger world. May his simple faith inspire us all. May it endure in the hearts of his people and help them to restore India to her majestic heights of older times, to set an example of unity, tolerance, and simplicity of life to a shattered world, and to help to make world-citizenship a living reality, instead of an unctuous mockery and a meaningless phrase.

GREATNESS PERSONIFIED

To sum up: What manner of man was Gandhi who had stamped his impress upon his country's history? First, a man of truth, as he understood it. Secondly, a man of love. Ahimsa was not merely the passive virtue of non-injury but a positive dynamic, creative, purposeful, and all-inclusive. Thirdly, a man of action. To recognise the right was to seek to realise the vision revealed to him in an earnest prayer. He achieved the victory within before he called others to follow in the same path of sacrifice, and to use the infallible weapon of soul-force to triumph over wrong. Withal, his mind was a practical one, and a sense of humour helped to preserve its balance. A shrewd appraisement of events and men often surprised colleagues and opponents alike. He was an adventurer and a conservative combined. His "subtlety" was sometimes baffling to those who did not know him well. The ideal was always real to him—but there were other realities besides.

Born of a trading community and inheriting a family aptitude for statecraft his "inconsistencies" were frequently the result of a momentary throwback from the realm of the spirit to the sphere of practical politics. His "immediacy" of thought and action was the exercise of the feminine element in him. His was the intuitive method. The 'reasons' came later, and sometimes seemed to fit the facts loosely. He sought perfection by the paths of devotion and action. To him they were one. By instinct and preference a villager he saw God in the face of the very poor, and his life was one long dedication to their service, and that of India. To his compatriots he will be "Mahatma" —the great-souled one—to the end of time. He has already become a significant world-figure, employing a new-old technique. But we, who called him Bhai (brother), or Bapu (father), cherish the beloved memory not only to the saintly ascetic but also of a generous and affectionate comrade.

—*(Hindustan Review)*

Mail By Helicopter

Experiments now being made in Britain to test helicopters for carrying mails have reached the stage where this new method may be expected to become a regular part of the Post Office service in the near future. Mail carrying experiments have been undertaken over a 120-mile area in Southern Britain, with 10 delivery and collection points. It was found that collections and deliveries were made with a regularity of 98 per cent. despite bad weather.

Footnote To History

AS HE SAW IT by Elliott Roosevelt, Asia Publishing House, Bombay Rs. 6/8.

Sons of great men do not make good biographers. Their intimate relationship to their heroes precludes them from having an objective view and the proper perspective which is essential for all biographies. Elliott Roosevelt does not, however attempt to portray here the life of F. D. R. The present book is essentially a transcript of the conversations he had with his father—and his father with the other Big ones—during the war. Elliott had a ringside seat at the historic conferences—Casablanca, Cairo, Teheran and Yalta —which punctuated the Allied progress towards victory. He acted as F.D.R.'s aide at most of the Big Three gatherings and was thus given a unique opportunity of taking a peep at history—while history was still in the crucible. He caught revealing glimpses of Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame, and the lesser lights both at the conference table and on less formal occasions. He overheard all the Generals, Admirals, Air-Marshals and Global Planners that crowded round his august father.. The sidelights he throws on persons and events are thus most enlightening.

This volume is, however, not merely an essay in eavesdropping for Elliott has decided views of his own. His record tries to show how far the world has moved from the paths and plans which F.D.R. had laid before it. He considers his father's sudden death as an irreparable loss to peace and humanity and genuinely believes that the shape of things would have been different if Roosevelt had been alive today.

We in India will naturally be interested to learn what F.D.R. thought about us. Churchill seems to have been a particular "bete noire" of Elliott and he hardly emerges in flattering terms out of the pages of this volume. The conversation between Roosevelt and Churchill on India is indeed revealing.

The book is dedicated to "All those who believed in my father." The sentiment underlying this dedication forms as much the justification as the strength of this publication.

N. J.

Autobiography Of Netaji

An Indian Pilgrim: Autobiography of Subhas Chandra Bose, Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta Rs. 5.

NETAJI, His Life And Work, Edited by Shri Ram Sharma, Shiva Lal Agarwala & Co. Agra Rs. 20.

These are two valuable additions to the literature abou Netaji. The first is Part One of his Autobiography which covers the first 23 years of his life. The book is sponsored by the Netaji Publishing Society, which has specially been formed to place before the public all the writings and speeches of Netaji.

The present volume takes the reader from Netaji's birth to his Cambridge day and success at the I.C.S. examination followed by almost immediate resignation. It sheds considerable light on the formative years of Subhas' life and shows him to be a sensitive and proud boy, greatly devoted to things of the spirit. Netaji will go down in history as the most outstanding man of action of modern India. But his bent of mind was essentially contemplative and he had almost turned a Sanyasi when he was barely in his teens. The spiritual evolution of Subhas should prove of great interest to psychologists. How the pilgrim was turned into a patriot makes fascinating reading.

Netaji writes in a simple, straightforward style and there are hardly any literary trimmings to the story of his life which he unfolds before the reader. This book forms a valuable study in contrast to the autobiography of his contemporary—Jawaharlal Nehru

"Netaji"

This is perhaps the most sumptuous volume produced on Netaji so far. Printed on art paper, containing a wealth of illustrations (many of them in two and three colours,) and articles from a number of authors and colleagues of Netaji, it gives a comprehensive insight into the life and career of Subhas Bose. There is hardly any aspect of his life which is not covered in this volume, though its bulk is naturally taken up by his unparalleled achievements as the leader of the INA during the last war. There are also some excerpts from Subhas' own writings and broadcasts from abroad.

No pains are spared to make the volume as comprehensive and vivid as possible and it should make an excellent presentation piece. No bibliophile and admirer of Netajji should miss this treat to the eye as well as mind.

—N. G. J.

Industrial Co-operation by Pupal Jayakar—Publishers Thakcer and Co. Bombay. Pp. 23. Price As. 8.

The author is a well-known worker in the Women's as well as in the Co-operative movement She has written this brochure as a hand-book for women social workers, especially those who would be devoting their constructive effort towards making workinf-class women more self-reliant and more happy. Mrs. Jayakar has given a succint account of several forms of co-operative organization, and has offered detailed directions as to the manner in which a co-operative society is organised and functions from day to day. The scope for co-operative action is almost unlimited, but the author feels that the work of women's institutions should with advantage be restricted to seven kinds, namely industrial classes, producer societies, assistance by way of book-keeping and organization, cheap loans, sale of produce, improvement and variety in production, and educational talks

For women engaging in any of these useful and constructive fields of service Mrs. Jayakar's handbook will serve as a very useful guide. In view of the organized efforts now being made to interest women workers in the Co-operative movement Mrs. Jayakar's booklet is very timely. It is to be hoped, as Mr. Vaikunth Mehta, Minister for Co-operation, says in his foreword, that women will show greater interest in Industrial Co-operatvies, than what they have done in credit or consumers' co-operation—particularly the latter which it would have been legitimate to expect, should attract women in large numbers.

Stale Cabbage

OF CABBAGES AND KINGS by Humayun Kabir, Hind Kitabs, Rs. 4

This book of 238 pages is an eminent illustration of the craze of compilations which has seized Indian authors and publishers. It is true that even the juvenile trivialities of great men have their interest for the people at large, but Humayun Kabir can hardly be called that—yet. Why, he cannot be a hero even to his publisher! What boots it then to publish today how stubbornly he defended the Celts as an Oxford undergrad in 1932 or how valiantly he attacked the Bengal Budget as an M.L.A. in 1938? Those exploits may be relevant to the future biographer of Kabir but at the present moment they are so much wastage of good paper. Both the author and the publishers should have known better than to bring out such a trite collection.

This is not to say that the entire book is trash. Mr. Kabir is one of our most gifted writers and, fortunately, need not rely on Cabbages and Kings for his fame. Even here an occasional piece like "Literature of the Machine Age" is of intrinsic interest. But it is hardly fair to the deader to be compelled to wade through Kabir's adolescent extravagances and legislative banalities in search of an all-too-rare literary nugget.

My advice to the prospective reader: "Go, buy a pound of cabbages and leave the Kings alone—unless you are a confirmed Kabir fan!"

—N.

Gandhi

By William Rose Benet.

VIOLENCE killed Good,
But violence dies.
The pure, the martyred blood
Speaks to the skies.

Violence slew Peace.
And through all ages hence
Men shall not cease
To mourn this Violence.

The Silence knows.
The sacred river flows.
The light that was the Savior
Grows and grows and grows....

(—Saturday Review of Literature).

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone."

Don't grouse, my dears, but look up and smile, and you will find that life is all the better for it, writes Tara Sarkar.

Are you Miss Grumbler when you visit your friend? Do you say: "Oh Malati, isn't the rain disgusting, and, do you know that my teacher gave us eight sums to do, and a whole page of writing. Apart from the shoals of home work, Mummy expects me to tidy my books, and to help her clear away the table after dinner, as our servant is ill. Oh! I am fed up. Don't you think, Malati, that grown-ups are silly and thoughtless?"

Oh are you 'Miss Pity Me' when you go about telling everyone you meet, that you feel ill, you have a pain in your head and that your back aches.

What sympathy do you expect from Malati or Reba?

Malati, being a kind and cheery soul, might in the beginning feel sorry for you, and try to help you with suggestions, or perhaps Reba might rub your head with a soothing balm to ease the pain in your head —but their sympathy won't last long, because there is too much of a drain on it.

If you don't wish to be dubbed 'Miss Grumbler' or 'Miss Pity me— try and be happy and share your happiness with others. There are grey skies no doubt, and troubles too, but look up and the skies are blue again

Keep cheerfulness and brightness to the fore. Tell your friends about the beautiful tints in the sky at Sundown. Tell of the sweet little birds that sing to you every morning—tell of the funny things that happened in school—and you will find that life is full of fun and good cheer and that your friends are kind and generous, and that your company is sought by all. Don't you want to be 'Miss Cheerful' and spread sunshine wherever you go?

We don't want grumblers, sighs and tears these days—we need pluck and courage to face all our difficulties with a smile.

So don't be afraid to laugh, because—

The whole world smiles with you;
And when you're laughing, you're laughing,
The sun comes peeping through;
But when you are crying, you bring down the rain,
So stop your sighing, be happy again;
For when you're laughing, through and through,
The whole world also laughs with you!'

★ ★ ★

The New Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari went on a picnic to the Lawns opposite the Secretariat. The young and the old joined together to make the picnic a grand success. Some of the items of the programme included singing and dancing by the little ones. The members were shown round the various places nearby. The whole day was a great fun, and everyone enjoyed a lot

To feel happy and to retain happiness, join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari All boys and girls from any part of the country are most welcome to attend its meetings and functions. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. Dada will always be glad to hear from you!

★ ★ ★

The Kerwada Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to put an oil painted portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in its office, which is one of the class rooms in the local school. Children of the Bari went on a batch trip recently, and some of its workers are preparing a beatiful manuscript containing fine fairy tales.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar, Bombay 21

Children at Play—Bandra.

Delhi Girls of Balkan-ji-Bari.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Members on the stage, on the occasion of their Anniversary Celebrations: Left, a dramatic piece; Right, a dance.

It is a pity that the Bill to Codify the Hindu Law is still to remain in the state of an embryo!

With India as a free country striving for building up a secular State, the scene was well-set for the arrival of this healthy, kicking baby", but no! Even a learned doctor like Babasaheb Ambedkar could not force the pace of events. The Bill is once more referred to a Select Committee and it will be quite a time before it becomes law and starts functioning to the benefit of nearly half the population in the Indian Union

Before we come to the actual provisions of the Bill it might not be out of place to recount the numerous travails through which the Bill has passed during the past few years. Its first origin can be traced to a legislative measure which became effective in 1937—the Women's Rights to Property Act. Some difficulties emanated from actual working of the Act and so in 1941, a Committee was appointed by the Home Department to consider those difficulties. This was none other then Rao Committee which made its report in June of the same year, and in 1942, the Committee prepared two draft proposals, one on succession and other on marriage.

In the year 1943 the Intestate Succession Bill was introduced in the Central Assembly. That was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. This Joint Committee, in its turn, invited public opinion and a volume of it was again circulated by the then Legislature. A lot of hullabaloo was created against the reforms suggested in the Bill And as if by some irony it was Bengal, the land of political revolutionaries, which was loudest in its opposition!

A more fantastic reason against the principle of monogamy (which is prescribed by the Bill) could not have been given than the one put forth in saying that "the new departure would adversly affect Hindu population while the Muslims, enjoying poligamy, will increase in numbers"!

* * *

Though the Bill to codify Hindu Law is not, in some places, in strict accord with modern ideas of justice, it is nonetheless revolutionary in spirit and outlook. And considering the fossilized state of our society (hardly any change has come over it during last 1,000 years) this shock therapy should not fail to do it some lasting good. The Bill, for instance recognises women as heirs and entitles them to enjoy property in their own rights. It puts them on the same footing with men by prescribing monogamy and making divorce permissible. I am sure, Manu the great Hindu sage and law maker must be turning in his grave because the proposed law gives a direct lie to his time-honoured dictum "Na stri swatantryam arhati". (Woman is not fit for freedom). What else are the new reforms if not an attempt to free woman from her economic, legal and social bondage to man? Thus freed can woman be able to shape a new India whose constitution recognises no inequality on grounds of caste, creed or sex?

But then, the new Bill violates this fundamental principle of equality by providing that a daughter should inherit only half the share of a son. It would be only proper that both a son and daughter get equal shares from the father's or mother's property. It's no use arguing that the daughter gets a share from her father as well as her husband while the man gets nothing from his wife. There's no reason why a husband should not inherit the property of his wife in the same way as a wife inherits the husband's property. Women's organizations in the country have already recommended such a measure.

Another fallacious argument which is often cited against a daughter's right to inherit the father's property is in connection with landed poperty —the fear of fragmentations. But doesn't it hold good in a case where more than one son are the inheritors? Reasoning on these lines might have been plausible in the old days of the joint-family system when only the girls went away and all the sons stayed together. But now conditions have changed and law which is but a reflection of the society and the conditions in which the society lives must also inevitably change. So it is to be hoped that the Select Committee makes the necessary changes in the draft code.

—Leela.

Beauty Hints - -I

Soap And Water's Best

By Elizabeth Taylor

This is the first of six articles on beauty hints by lovely movie starlet Elizabeth Taylor, who has been a trouper since the age of three when she danced before the British Royal Princesses in her native London. She came to the U.S. at the outbreak of World War II and made her movie debut in 1943 in "Lassie Comes Home." Since then she has appeared in six pictures, including "National Velvet," "White Cliffs of Dover" and "Life with Father." In 1946 Miss Taylor drew the pictures and wrote the story of a little book about a pet chipmunk called "Nibbles and Me." Her next film will be "A Date With Judy."

Every girl should try to keep her complexion clean and sparkling at all times. And there is nothing better for this than plenty of soap and water.

The first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, the face and neck should be scrubbed thoroughly with a soft complexion brush. Then, to close the pores, apply a cool, soothing astringent.

Since I don't wear any makeup other than lipstick, I keep my skin protected with a light coating of day cream. This not only keeps it free from dirt particles in the air, but it induces softness and prevents dryness.

Once a week, it is a good idea to apply a face pack and leave it on while taking a bath. It makes the skin very soft and clears away any impurities.

While working on a picture, I take special care of my skin because of the daily use of makeup necessary for photographing.

Every night before going to bed, I pile my hair on top of my head, place cleansing tissue around the neckline of my dressing gown, and apply cream to my face and neck, using the same massaging upward strokes that Mother uses than the other in rapid succession

I usually begin under the chin and move from there to the ear with each stroke, using first one hand,

Next comes the muscles around the mouth. Again using both hands, I stroke from beneath the mouth up to the cheekbone.

On the forehead, vertical strokes should be used beginning from the top of the eyebrow and going up to the hairline. Next, the eyebrows are squeezed lightly ending up at the temples with a rotating movement.

To relax the eyes, pound a light tattoo on the eyelids with the tips of the fingers.

Then rotate small circles down the bridge of the nose to the nostrils, using a final movement that sweeps beneath the eyes and out to the ears.

For stimulation, end the facial by giving the face a good spanking.

I also eat lots of foods that are considered beneficial to the skin such as dairy products, fresh fruit and vegetables. For Mother says that it takes a good internal condition to produce a beautiful outer one'

Starlet Taylor

Our Beauty Columnist

Housewife's Corner

The Science Of Houseekeeping

By Mary Irwin

Amateur and professional housekeeper alike are aware that housekeeping—particularly in these days—is a 'science. That there is a technique in home-making none can deny. It can be achieved by the heart-rendering process of trial and error. Alternatively, one can set about acquiring the desired end with a clear comprehension of the way ahead.

The modern home will respond to scientific management as surely as will a great business enterprise .The head of a great firm knows that certain results can be obtained only by the efficient and economical use of labour, of time, of money.

Conserving Energy

The tendency among most housewives is to dissipate their energies on trifles. She assumes, far too often, the troubles of her household. When the scissors is mislaid, when the newspaper is not delivered, when a light fuses, she, all too often assumes responsibility, being unable to dissociate such a happening from her management of the home. All too often likewise does she take upon herself the responsibility of the tasks which the other members of her household should rightly perform The good business manager allocates certain tasks to his staff and then entrusts them entirely with the performing of those tasks. Let the good housewife emulate him—and at all times

A scientific housewife can make her home into a happy democracy not a dictatorship. Every member of the household, down to the youngest can work for the common good of the whole. Even children can assume certain small responsibilities which will enlighten the burden of the whole household

The scientific housewife checks up from time to time upon her work. She regards her methods impersonally and is prepared to discard those which exact tremendous effort but which give but little return in comfort and hygiene.

An impersonal analysis of this nature will result in her grouping together certain tasks and materials. She will bear in mind the necessity of saving the worker's strength whenever possible

Method In The Kitchen

The kitchen is the workshop of the home. It should be fitted out according to the needs of the housewife. Fitments should be in keeping with the height of the workers. Lights should be placed scientifically. Coverings of walls and floors should be pleasing and restful. Cupboards and utensils should be so placed as to cut down unnecessary movements.

It is best to have a central worktable and to group around it supply cupboards, flour-bins and refrigerator. Near the stove should be grouped cooking utensils, frying pan, stirring spoons etc

The scientific housekeeper will know the waste caused by primitive and inefficient equipment. At an early stage in her career she will begin to accumulate such things as a vacuum sweeper, electric iron, washing-machine etc

The scientific housewife knows too the value of keeping accounts regularly and accurately. Her desk is equipped with business stationery, account books and filing cases. There is an index for recipes, food pamphlets and various articles on household management.

All these are savers of time and eliminate the problems that arise in households where haphazard methods reign supreme

SPECIAL UNIT TO HANDLE PREMATURE BABIES

An important step forward in the constant endeavour to lessen the birth-rate mortality figures has been taken by the London County Council with the opening of a £3,000 Premature Babies Unit at the Mammersmith Hospital, London. This Unit with its accommodation for twenty infants and a certain number of mothers is primarily a research unit and the scheme is still experimental, catering for only a part of London. The need for expansion of the idea to cover the entire metropolitan area will be determined by the results obtained from this Unit. A nurse attending to one of the premature babies in an oxygen tent.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art and cultural contacts—classic style to be standard— Menace of modern trends Set house in order—Cultural possibilities of film—Designs of postage stamps —Rajghat Memorial to Mahatmaji.

Independence has enabled India to exercise the privilege of seeking contacts with free countries on terms of equality. In fact she has already established diplomatic connections with a few of them. The National Government has also proceeded to negotiate cultural contacts through art. The latest attempt made by it in that direction is the presentation of fifteen paintings by contemporary artists to the Chinese Government.

CONTACT THROUGH ART

Art is an important means of promoting international understanding and amity, and the Government has appreciated its values as such and has fallen back upon it. The exhibition of Indian art, which was held in London, was to be shifted to New York, and the well-known dancer Mr. Ramgopal, who is at present in Britain with his troupe, has been asked to represent India in the International Festival which is scheduled to be held at New York in October.

Art, which is intended to be placed in the forum of international relations, should be of high classical standards;; and as such it should not be selected in a haphazard or arbitrary manner. Whether it is painting, sculpture or dance, art which is to be demonstrated in foreign countries, should reveal to them the genius and tradition of India. It should be typically Indian in style and content. It should be of exquisite quality.

SOPHISTICATED TRENDS

The selection of eyhibits for the contemporary section of the Royal Academy's exhibition of Indian art failed to be upto the mark, because the standards, according to which it was made, were distracted by the vagaries which are boosted in interested circles as modern trends. London has seen, on previous occasions, what contemporary Indian painting is like. In this exhibition, however, it saw a few puerile and spurious paintings standing check by jowl with the examples of the revivalistic schools.

The so-called modern Indian painting is a mongrel product. In spite of that, it has freely influenced selections for exhibitions of Indian art held in London ani Paris and has, thereby, earned the blessings from the official quarters at New Delhi Air allusion was made to it in the function in which the collection of paintings was presented recently to the Chinese Gozernment at Nanking

IRRESPECTIVE OF STYLE!

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, India's Ambassador to China, who presented the paintings to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, "I describe these paintings as specimens of modern Indian art.. They are modern in the sense that they have been executed by contemporary painters." The explanation is a weak defence of the selection of paintings. Mr. Menon has harped upon the familiar tune that a painting, to be modern Indian, should have been executed by Indian hands in the contemporary age.

Mr. Menon then added: "Some of them are also modern or perhaps ultra modern in technique. But most of them owe their inspiration in style and theme to the immemorial life of India, her culture and her folklore." This statement gives an impression that some paintings are modern or ultra modern in technique, but that they are Indian in their themes. It lays down the second condition that a painting to be Indian should be Indian in theme irrespective of its style.

A dance, which is Indian in theme and which is executed by an Indian Artiste generally passes as Indian even if it happens to be an imitation of European dance; but it cannot be accepted as a classical Indian dance if it defies the classical technique. The term Indian sculpture connotes the classic style for which India is distinguished, but technically it cannot include in its definition a piece of sculpture which is Indian in its subject-matter and not style. The style is the 'sine quo non' of art. The content alone cannot determine its nationality.

WHERE TO BEGIN

The forces of modern trends and progressive art are directed against India's distinctive art-tradition and classical technique and against the revivalistic movement. They are the main causes of confusion which is prevalent in the world of art. The Government needs art as an instrument of cultural relations, but being not sure about its requirements, it is likely to pick up anything which it will come across. Misrepresentation of India will be the sad consequence of a hasty approach to art.

India should, first of all, set her house in order. To begin with, she should try to extricate her genuine art from the incubus of the sophisticated trends which are paraded as Indian modernism and progressive tendencies. The Government should find out the sources from which it can secure every art of high classical order and should set the same as an authentic standard for itself and for the revivalistic movement. The search for the right material will automatically lead to the find of right men including hereditary exponents of the classical arts like music and dance.

The selection of artists for the purposes of international contacts should be made according to their merits and not social status or educational qualifications. The aim should be to present art and not any particular artist. Art should reveal to the world the creative genius and art tradition of India and not the cultural imbecility which the foreign rule has left to her as its legacy. Equally sound in standards and distinctive in character should be the art which would be brought to India from foreign countries. International contacts through art should be interpreted as the give-and-take of art of the right type. India has much ground-work to do at home.

ROLE OF FILM

Even as a commercial concern, the film can play an important role in promoting cultural relations between various nations, but in order to do so, it should provide a faithful portrayal of the cultural concepts and bright side of the life of the country in which it is produced. The American film-industry is noted for its technical efficiency, but it does not appear to be anxious to give a convincing portrayal of the life of America. Films having gangsterism and crime as their themes are turned out in an increasing number; and they convey a wrong impression about American life.

There has been a strong opposition in America itself and in other countries to the production of such fiilms. In India too the censorship has been tightened, and the U. S. Department of Commerce has felt its impact. Now comes the refreshing news that the M.P.A.A. Board of Directors has amended its Code of Production in order to expunge gangsterism and violence from films. The Board should direct the film-industry to represent American life in its right perspective to the world.

Some of the Indian producers are anxious to place heir films in the American market, but the contact sought by them being predominently commercial may not fulfil all the requirements of cultural relations. Rightly speaking, the Indian producers should first begin to portray India as she is and not as imagined by them or seem by them through the glasses of Hollywood. The Government should see that the Indian films if they are exported to foreign countries. do not misrepresent India.

NEW INDIA STAMPS

An indication of what the postage stamps should be like was given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while declaring open an exhibition of stamps last month at New Delhi. Stamps, rightly said Pandit Nehru. should represent the history and character of the people. The new India stamps, he then pointed out, should be attractive to look at and distinctive in character. With the objects of securing designs of new stamps, the Government of India held a competition and, thereby, followed the right procedure; but the institution, to which the organisation of the competition was entrusted, failed to make proper selections for the panel of judges. It could not find artists who have imbibed the spirit of Indian at and who, as judges, might have chosen different designs.

In spite of the competition, the Government is understood to have decided to issue, in near future, postage stamps of four denominations with the picture of Mahatma Gandhi. Perhaps the designs approved by the judges of the competition have failed to come up to the standards indicated by Pandit Nehru. The decision to place the portrait of Mahatmaji in the designs of new postage stamps should be commended. The architect of freedom should be considered as the symbol of the best and highest in the pattern of Indian culture.

MONUMENT TO MAHATMAJI

Rajghat, where Mahamaji's remains were cremated, will according to a report, be designed as a monumental memorial to him. The memorial will be a contribution of the Government of India to the nation in memory of Mahatmaji. The monument will take the shape of an artistically designed pillar placed ni the centre of a garden which will cover ninety acres of land and which is expected to be the best in India.

The Government is prepared to spend any amount to build such a memorial. The plan of the garden is said to have been already prepared by the Ministry of Works. As regards the design of the pillar, artists throughout the country will be invited to contribute their ideas; and they should come forward to help the Government to make the memorial an imposing monument. The final selection will, as the report goes, be made with the help of Mr. Nandlal Bose.

Such a procedure for the final selection, if adopted, will not be above criticism. Mr. Nandlal Bose is an artist of great abilities and is quite competent to advise the Government as regards the final selection, but one wonders why the selection should be left to a single judge. There are some other artists who are known to be able exponents of Indian art. The Government should invite a few of them also and appoint a panel of judges wih Mr. Bose among them.

Our Lady Of The Rosary

—Miss Angela Trindade

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L FREY

West opened the spade king, and only by an immediate trump shift was he able to prevent declarer from making five odd. Now it is true that if the club finesse had failed, declarer might not have been able to make game—but even then he would have made four if he could take a successful diamond finesse and shake a losing spade. The odds, therefore, were very much in favour of bidding for game. The question was. "How to get there?"

North disclaimed responsibility because, he said, "South's rebid was a weak one." South pointed out that he could hardly skip in view of his singleton diamond and three losing spades and, for the same reason, he did not particularly like a three-club bid which would be a force on North and might carry the contract too high. Not without reason, he felt that if there were a good chance to make game, North must be able to make another bid over two hearts What do you think?

South is correct, North lost sight of the fact that, since he had passed originally, his partner was not compelled to bid again, but could pass two diamonds. Hence, South's bid of two hearts was a voluntary rebid. For a rebid major suit, king and one was sufficient support, so North could have bid three hearts. With any weaker hand, South could pass at that point, but if he chose to go on, there should be a good chance for game.

It is true that not every makable game can be bid—but lots of them are missed because, as in this case, a seemingly weak rebid is not really as weak as it may seen at first blush.

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 6 2
♡ K 7
◇ A J 8 5 4 3
♣ J 10 6

WEST
♠ A K J 8 4
♡ 6 5 3
◇ 9 2
♣ 7 3 2

EAST
♠ Q 7 3
♡ 9 8 2
◇ K 10 7 6
♣ K 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 5
♡ A Q J 10 4
◇ Q
♣ A Q 9 8

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♡	1♠
2◇	Pass	2♡	All Pass

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

In Bombay there are schools for Hindus, hostels for Harijans, musafirkhanas for Muslims. Are there any institutions for human beings?

There are swimming pools for Hindus, swimming pools for Europeans, separate gymkhanas for Hindus, for Muslims for Catholics, for Parsis, for Europeans. There are Khalsa Colleges, Islamia Schools, Hindu hotels, Parsi trusts, Hindu colonies, Parsi Colonies, Hindu restaurants, Muslim restaurants, 'National' Hindu Hotels, Pakistan Hotels, Shan-i-Islami Hotels, Hindu Bhojan Bhandars, Parsi Arts and Crafts, Jain Dharamshalas, Catholic Missionary Colleges, Islam Clubs Hindu akhadas, Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Societies, C.K.P. Colonies, Muslim Students Union, Anjuman-i-Islam, Buddha Society, Arya Samaj, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, Brahmin Sabha, Scheduled Castes Federation, Bene Israel Community Institutions etc etc ad infinitum, ad nauseum.

Is there any secular institution in this greatest most modern, most cosmopolitan, most advanced city of a SECULAR India.

*

Human Beings Must Die!

The communal and sectarian labels are most repugnant, shameful and inhuman in the case of hospitals. One expected that the Bombay citizens were rational enough to realise that before death and disease a human being has no religion, no nationality, no race, caste, no community. But we still try to distinguish between one patient and another before he or she can be admitted to this hospital or that. All over Bombay, there are any number of hospitals for Muslims or Hindus or Gujeratis or Maharashtrians or Marwadis or Khojas or Bohras or Memons or Saraswats or Goans or Parsis or Europeans—but very few for HUMAN BEINGS.

There was a time when a "NATIVE" could die on the doorstep of St. George's Hospital but would not be admitted because of his race or colour. It was a sanctuary only for the white-skinned sahib log.

Even now, I believe, it admits only Indians who are used to a western mode of living—as if cholera or gangrene would distinguish between a man who wears a pant and another who wears a dhoti! That this is no joke, and even if it is one it is grim joke, to make such communal or racial distinctions in admitting patients to hospitals is once again demonstrated by the recent case in which a Maharashtrian woman, victim of a tram accident, had to die because a Gujerati hospital would not admit the case. The authorities who refused admission to the bleeding woman, in effect, said: Let this human being die! We cannot save her because she is not a Gujerati!!

The Coroner's jury passed a stricture to "express our strong disapproval of the conduct of the authorities of the Harkisandas Hospital in refusing to admit the deceased (who was knocked down by a tram a few yards away from that hospital) on a sectarian plea and on the ground that this was a police case"

Must this matter end here? Can it be allowed to end here? What has the Corporation to say? What has the Government's Health Department to say? What has the public to say? How many must die before this vicious practice of having communalism extended to the sphere of healing is discontinued?

*

Tamasha On Marine Drive

We all, earnestly and sincerely, assert that Gandhiji was immortal: that he still lives—inasmuch as his moral influence endures and continues to guide us.

And yet they have begun to raise temples to him, to worship his image. (I have myself seen a portrait of Gandhiji being worshipped in a temple in Dadar), though he was opposed to idolatory and image-worship and no more than one occasion severely condemned any attempts to canonise him or to raise temples to him or to worship his image.

Someone has gone and named his cinema (showing far from saintly pictures) after the name of the late Kasturba who never saw a film in her life and whose soul would be surely shocked to find her name associated with a form of amusement of which she and Gandhiji thoroughly disapproved. But what does it matter so long as a few more coins jingle at the box-office?

And what does it matter to the organisers and sponsors of the exuensive Gandhinagar on aristocratic Marine Drive that Gandhiji would have definitely disapproved of it, regarded it as a criminal waste of money, because he wanted the Congress to meet only in villages or in the midst of the poor, without ostentation or pomp, so that the humblest in the land should come to it and regard it as his own? It was on that principle that the venue of Congress sessions (after Lucknow) was shifted from big cities to obscure villages like Faizpur and Haripura.

But the Congress has moved a long way since then. We are the party in power now. We are Premiers and Ambassadors and high Governmental dignitaries. We have money to spend and wealth to display. We need pomp and show, imperial grandeur to vie with viceregal pageantry. Amongst us there are those who can easily buy seats for two hundred and fifty rupees each—whether it is at a concert, a dance, or the A.I.C.C. session! It will be great and glorious fun and they will get their money's worth—they will be there, right in front! What does it matter if a couple of lakhs of unwashed workers from Parel and Sewri cannot afford this expensive pageant on Marine Drive. Perhaps they are better off where they are in their slums—with the socialists and communists!

*

Inqilab Zindabad!

A revolution a day (in South America) is the only way to be healthy, wealthy and gay. The South American "Republics" are again playing their favourite little game of Revolution. The Bogota, Pan-American Conference had to break up when a revolution supported by the Army took over the Colombian Government. It was a typical South American affair. Doctor Jorge Elecer Gaitan, Leader of the Leftist Liberal Party, was assassinated, other people killed in military firing, the captured Government radio was used to broadcast appeals urging "wide-spread revolution" bombs exploded here and there, even in front of the American Embassy and looting was widespread—in liquor shops! The revolution which is believed to have been "engineered" by Communists and anti-U.S.A Left elements was later stated to have been crushed and the Conservative government regained control.

What is not explained, however, is that the only man of importance killed in the disturbances was Jorge Elecer Gaitan, Leader of the Opposition Liberal Party, and described as "idol of the working classes." John Gunther wrote of him: "His origins were humble; he worked himself up to become a professor of law; he is moderately Leftist and the best Mayor Bogote ever had." If the Leftist revolutionaries were anti-U.S.A., the Rightists who murdered Gaitan must be pro-U.S.A. The state Department's hand in the Colombia pie has still to be revealed!

*

Gomez

One can get an idea of the basic conflicts involved in the abortive revolution (and also our idea of what sort of people are being backed by U.S.A. in Colombia) by the fact that the wrath of the demonstrators was directed mainly against U.S.A. and Laureano Gomez, the head of the Colombia delegation.

The crowds invaded the Conference hall to the Pan-American Congress shouting "Down With Gomez". This is what Gunther, in his "Inside Latin America" has to say about this Conservative leader: "He is a typical politician of the extreme Right.... strongly religious, strongly clerical, strongly Spanish, and even if he is not actively pro-Axis, he behaves to that he is of use to Germany....talks like a fanatic....do not expect logic from him." During the war he was pro-fascist and anti-American, now he seems to be anti-Labour and pro-U.S.A!

*

Colombia And Bogota

'In Bogota, Colombia's isolated mountain capital (says Gunther) there are more bookshops than cafes or restaurants. In Bogota deputies read their poems to one another, and talk about the quantum theory, the philosophy of Bertrand Russel, the influence of Rimbaud on Gide, and the works of Waldo Frank. Conversation is staggeringly intellectual-literary. I sat down at my first dinner party hoping to hear about the Fifth Column and Panama Canal. But no one would talk about anything except Marcel Proust."

And "Colombia, with 448,794 square miles....holds almost 9,000,000 people." (When Gunther visited it there was a Liberal and not a Conservative Government) "The country is one of the most democratic and progressive in the Americas. It has strong local patriotisms, an advanced economy, a healthy mountaineer tradition, and great pride in its universities, its free press, its free institutions—Colombia has no seasons: the climate is, as they say, vertical....The fact that the weather always stays the same, at each altitude, with no winter or summer, has had great emotional effect in tranquilizing, keeping it reasonably calm and steady." As the recent disturbances have shown, obviously in South America even the "calm and steady" are turbulent enough!

*

No, Thanks!

According to a report from Hollywood, a British millionaire and an American actor are interested in making a film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Talking to a journalist, J. Carol Naish, a character actor (who generally plays naive peasant characters revealed that he had been approached by an unnamed "wealthy British oil man" to play the part of Mahatma Gandhi in a motion picture of the Mahatma's life. Naish said the deal was still "strictly in the talking stage" and refused to disclose the name of the Britisher. Discussion started at a Hollywood party two weeks ago where he met the oilman.

During conversations on philosophic subjects, the Britisher suddenly said: "You talk like Gandhi".

Naish declared he was deeply interested in Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and said he would bear a close resemblance to the Indian leader, "if I could lose about 40 pounds."

The Britisher said he planned to make "a couple of pictures' with "unlimited backing."

Naish said the Britisher promised to investigate the rights on Mahatma Gandhi's biographies, including the picture rights, and report back to him soon. The Britisher now said to be in New York.

"It would be a tremendous break to portray the life of such a man as Gandhi and I hope this thing goes through," Naish said.

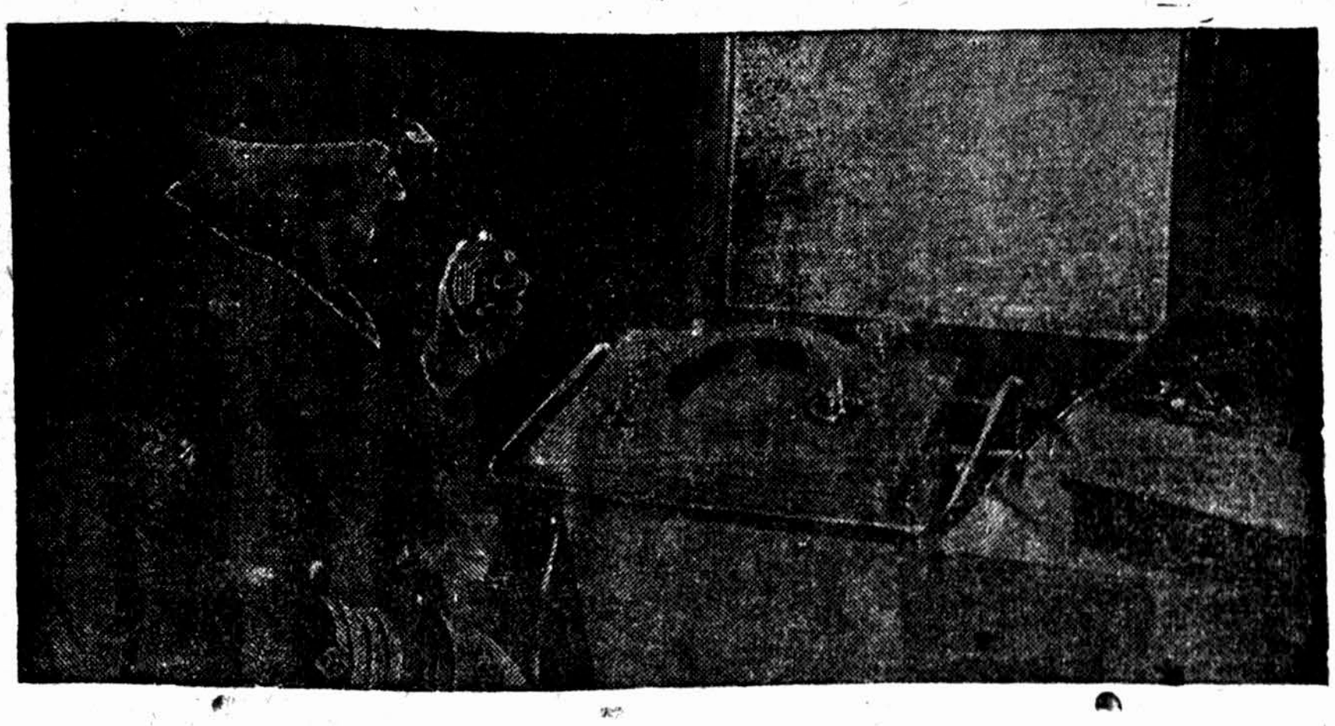
This is, to say the least, disturbing news—disturbing because Hollywood (or British) film version of Gandhiji's life would be a travesty and a desecration. It is too horrible to contemplate what a perversity of that saintly character they would produce on the screen. While generally the West either ridiculed, lampooned and caricatured Gandhiji's character and teachings, a few of the mellower souls disillusioned by their own materialism read into his simple humanism some esoteric mystical message which (according to their peculiar notions) represented the quintessence or Oriental religion and philsophy. In either case Gandhiji and Gandhism were misrepresented—presented either as a mockery or a mystery!

The projected venture, hinted at by the Hollywood actor, even if undertaken sincerely, can never contribute to a real understanding of the personality and teachings of Gandhiji. A British "oil man", however well-meaning he may be, is hardly the fit person to sponsor such a film. May be, to him it represents an excellent business opportunity—there is plenty of money in the first Gandhi film, and no wonder any producer would be tempted. But the unnamed Britisher will be well-advised to stick to his oily business. Meanwhile, I thnk our Government, through their Washington embassy and High Commissioner in London, should make it clear that any such attempt to portray Gandhiji in a commercial film would be extremely distasteful to the people of India to whom the memory of Gandhiji is too sacred and precious to be put through the Hollywood mill.

Immediately after the death of Gandhiji, several Indian producers rushed to the press to announce their intention of producing films based on the life or the teachings of Gandhiji. A few of them were pompous enough to declare condescendingly that they would not mind producing such a picture. But I am afraid there is no producer in India with the necessary intellectual understanding and the moral background to do justice to such a film. And the Government should take every possible step (even to the extent of enforcing a ban) to prevent any irresponsible exploitation of the name or personality of Gandhiji on the screen.

Unless the Government can, after careful deliberation, and planning, entrust the task of perpetuating the memory of Gandhiji through the film medium, to a committee of philosophers, well-versed in Gandhian lore, intellectuals, the most competent script-writers, and the best brains among film directors and producers, no individual producer should be allowed to use that hallowed name for private profit.

WORLD'S FIRST HARBOUR CONTROL RADAR



The world's first harbour control radar installation was recently inaugurated at Douglas, Isle of Man by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet, Lieut.-Governor of the Island In the middle of the Irish Sea, midway between Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man lives by its summer tourist trade. Over a million visitors a year come, mostly by sea. A considerable incidence of summer sea fog has always caused delay to ferry steamers. Ships can now be conned into port and brought alongside their jetties in conditions of zero visibility in absolute safety. The radar screen picks them up 3 miles offshore and the Douglas Harbour Master passes courses and speeds to vessels by radio telephony. ..Capt. H. Doran, the Harbour Master (seated) gives a course to T.S.S. King Orry. The radar screen is on the desk in front of him. He can see the ship as a point of light moving across a plan of Douglas Bay and Harbour. Any obstruction to the ship's course will also show clearly on the screen.

A Present For His Daughter

Short Story

By

C. N. N. MENON

N his office at the Divisional Headquarters, Ramprasad sat carefully turning over the pages of Deenadyal's latest catalogue.

His daughter was arriving the next morning from her convent in the hills and as she had stood first in the matric he wanted to surprise her with a gift, just the sort of a token of his love and affection for his little Prema, his only child. How he wished her mother was alive. Then he would have gladly left this job to her. ..But —it was no use thinking about that now.

After looking over the pages for sometime, he finally decided to make it a tiny little watch ("Fully jewelled Movement, 18 carat solid Gold"). It looked beautiful enough in the picture, and moreover, according to the catalogue, a two-year guarantee went with every watch. Altogether not a bad bargain, he thought, and rather cheap too at two hundred and fifty.

The office clock chimed one and he got up, ready to leave. The jewellers, he knew, closed their showrooms at half past one on Saturdays, and if he really wanted to have the watch that day, he surely had to hurry. Else by the time he reached there the place might as well be shuttered up for the day.

He put on his hat, and giving a little tug to his tie, started moving off towards the door. But he hadn't gone two steps when the door was gently opened and the thin bespectacled frame of the head clerk appeared in the doorway. Like every other head clerk he too had a bulky file under his arm.

"Here is an urgent case, sir," he began lamely, "Just received an urgent request for leave from an outstation assistant stationmaster. It seems his child is sick or something in his village, and he wants to go over there. I have brought his file along, and if you will....."

Ramprasad cut him short.

"Pend it," he shouted. "Pend the damn thing till Monday morning, will you? Now send somebody and ask my driver to get the car to the front porch Quick. I am in a hurry."

The head clerk withdrew. Ramprasad looked at his watch. Hell, five past one. He rarely twenty-five minutes now. Yes, he could do with a little hurrying.

❦ ❦ ❦

The station clock struck four. But as far as Ranjit was concerned it might as well strike forty. He was not interested. Only that morning he had telegraphed the Divisional Office for a week's urgent leave and what he feared would happen had happened. There was no reply.

Earlier, that evening, another wire had come from his wife, a more frantic one this time, asking him to rush up by the next available train as the child was positively sinking. But he could do little or nothing about it, tied up as he was to that damned station. And if he left the place without permission—well, he knew what would happen.

He had hoped to reach his village before sunset. It was only a hundred and fifty or so miles away and there was a convenient train leaving at two in the afternoon. It had come as usual. It had gone, too. And he was still there.

Then there was another train at quarter past eight in the evening, and he prayed as never before that he be relieved in time for that one at least. But that too was gone now, and his prayers, it looked, were just so much wasted breath.

He was felling utterly wretched and disspirited. The whole week he had been on night shift and he felt awfully sleepy too. And to make matters worse, he had sat up all day waiting endlessly for the reply, which somehow had never come.

He attended to his work mechanically. He thought it was one of the worst nights he could remember. It looked nature, too, had joined in the conspiracy and was doing her worst. The rain which had begun at midnight still continued, though with less intensity, while the north-east wind which came blowing fiercely over the endless flatlands that lay to the north of the station, still howled and shrieked. The merciless drumming which the rain kept up on the corrugated iron roof was having its effect on his over-wrought nerves, and Ranjit feared that something might snap inside him any moment.

From where he sat he could make out the slight and pathetic glimmering of the hurricane lamp at the farthest end of the platform and he watched it with a sort of dazed interest, as the little flame hung on tenaciously fighting a desperate battle with the cruel wind.

Perhaps, he tried to console himself, human lives too were like that, surviving the worst shocks and calamities, and refusing to go down and out. There were times when we thought everything was lost, when we cursed man and God alike, when we event went to the extent of wishing we were not born. But somehow we got over these moods—sometimes quickly; at others it took a little longer, but every time we got back...

The shrill sound of the block instrument bell woke him from his reverie. The up station was asking "line clear" for the morning passenger train. In another fifteen minutes, the mail too will be blocked from the opposite direction, and the crossing had to be done at that station.

Usually these trains crossed each other two stations further down, but today the passenger was running late.

Ranjit got busy. The passenger had to be received first on the platform line and the mail, which did not stop at that station allowed to run through, through the loop.

He came out into the verandah and looked up and down the platform.

It was deserted. Only the four hurricane lamps stood out dimly through the rain and gloom. To make out the faint outlines of the wagons of the goods train that had arrived about half an hour before. He looked at the brake van end. No sound there. Perhaps, knowing that the train would have to be detained at the station for sometime for crossing and watering, the guard might have dozed off. He glanced at the up end of the loop line to see if the goods engine was still there taking water. It was. He had to get it moved to the third line quickly, as the mail might be blocked any minute now.

He turned and started walking towards the third class waiting shed, where the two porters on night duty lay snoring. Just then the up token bell clanged sharply again, indicating the passenger train had left the station. For a moment Ranjit stood there undecided. Again the shrill note of the block bell came floating over the confused din of rain and wind. This time it was from the down side instrument. That station was asking line clear for the mail.

Ranjit walked back briskly into his office, and gave the line clear. Then he went and woke up the two porters. he had a vague and uneasy feeling that he had forgotten something, and for a while he stood on the verandah scratching the back of his head and trying to remember.

The mail driver was a careful and competent man, and his service record was as clean as anybody's. As the train neared the station he glanced at his watch. On time. At this rate he might be able to take the train to the destination a few minutes before time even.

The train entered the loop, and as the engine passed the speed restriction board, he didn't even as much as look at it. He had passed this way many times and he knew quite well what was on it. "Twenty miles over points." It was all right for the engineering department folk to go about putting up this kind of boards all over the place. But when you were actually taking a train nonstop through a station you knew what a nuisance these "safety first" boards were. He was doing an easy sixty out on the open line, and now grudgingly he brought it down to a steady thirty.

He hadn't gone twenty yards over the loop when he saw something that made him jump. Right in front, at the farther end, near the water column, stood a solid black mass—the tender of a giant freight locomotive. Hhis throat went dry and for a second he stood there paralysed with horror and surprise. Then he acted swiftly. With an oath he fell on the regulator handle and wrenched it down with all his force. He jammed the air brakes. He shouted at his firemen. He swore. He cursed.

But the train paid scant attention. It went forward like a monster unleashed, jeering in its own way at the puny man's helplessness. From under the carriage frame, flew tiny sparks as the air brakes settled themselves on the hot wheel rims. The train shock under the impact of sudden braking, but over now. The poor driver saw himself beaten inch by inch. Desperately he tried to put the engine in reverse. But the devil had already robbed him of a valuabte second or two. And that was enough.

❦ ❦ ❦

Back at his comfortable home in the suburbs Ramprasad was again in a hurry. A couple of minutes back the train Controller had rung him up with the story of the mail smash and he had to go along with other officer to the accident spot. Usually train accidents didn't worry him overmuch. These were, after all, part of his job. But when someone near and dear to you is involved, even a remote rail smash suddenly loses its remoteness. Then you start doing things. You phone, you wire, you scan the lists carefully, or worry your head out. His little Prema was in that train and the mail rakes. he knew, had the upper bogies always in the front.

As he hurriedly dressed he found himself saying a prayer or two for her safety. Oh, God, if anything happened to her..... But nothing could happen to one like Prema—one so beautiful and innocent. The God will surely be kind to his dear little girl. Moreover there used to be one upper bogie in the rear too and for all he knew she might be in that. And he was sure that the train controller had been definite over this point—that only the first three coaches were affected seriously!

It was well over daybreak when the officers' special arrived at the scene of accident. The rain had stopped and the sun shone brightly. The air was cool and fresh and the grass with its dusty coating swept clean looked greener than ever. All said, it was a wonderful morning. The type when you felt like thanking the Lord that you were alive.

The breakdown special from a nearby junction was already there cleaning the debris and doing rescue work. By noon, they were able to assess roughly the number of dead and injured, and the approximate cost of damage. The first two upper and the next third bogies were totally wrecked. Their heavy under frames were twisted beyond recognition, while the woodwork was reduced to matchwood. In their present sorry mass there wasn't much to distinguish between these carriages, except perhaps a torn cushion here or an empty mirror frame there. No snobbish first or second now. Nor any dirty third.

❦ ❦ ❦

Ramprasad sat in the station master's office, thinking. All morning he was on his feet and he was dog tired. Information had reached him earlier through the control phone that his daughter had left by that train. She had been given a first class lower berth in the second bogie from the engine. He had tried to trace her body, but in vain. She was somewhere there all right, but only a little too mixed up in that big heap on the other side of the track—in that big bloody heap of heads and limbs and disembowelled bodies.

The old clock on the wall struck one and his heart missed a beat. He suddenly remembered the fuss he had made this time the previous day. Small glassy beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead and instinctively he put his hand inside the coat for the kerchief. But instead of the hanky his fingers touched a small rectangular something. It was the little pink coloured watch case which he had left in his pocket the previous day and forgotten to remove in the morning's bustle.

He pulled the case out and opened it. A piece of paper fell out. It was the guarantee slip, and though Ramprasad saw it fall out, he didn't bother to pick it up. He wasn't interested in mere watch guarantee slips any more. He was looking for someone who would give him a guarantee for human lives.

Outside, the noise decreased as the crowd of sightseers thinned out. The steam crane of the breakdown special stood at a funny angle, idle. The cranemen were taking their meals. Right overhead the sun shone brightly.

Ramprasad got up from the chair as if with an effort and stalked towards the door. "Phew," he said wiping his forehead, "what a heat!"

Recent Bride (to magistrate): "I can't stand it any longer. My husband actually swore at me. And I was learning to drive just to please him, too".

Magistrate: "What did he say?"

"He sat there in the ditch and said, 'Holy cats, woman, didn't you see that lorry?'"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
DICK MUST HAVE TURNED ALL COLORS WHEN YOUR DAD CAUGHT HIM KISSING YOU!
NOT EXACTLY, JUST BLACK AND BLUE!
GLADYS PARKER
10-27

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

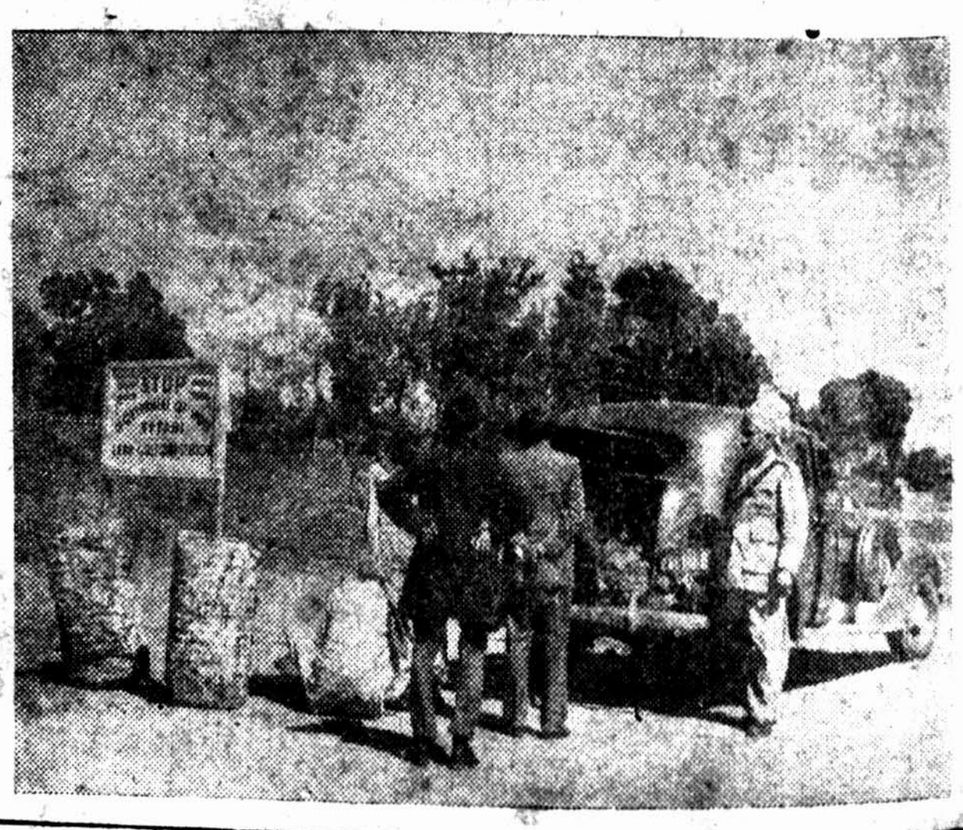
HALT

You Are On The Indo-Pakistan Frontier

Every one who wishes to cross the border must give his name, nature of work and other details to the Police posted on both sides.

(Left) the frontier is a meeting ground for old friends who have now been wrested apart. The photos above and below show the cordiality that marks the occasion. The Sikh and Muslim embrace each other have tears in their eyes, while the two stalwarts below are apparently going the celebrate their reunion with a cup of tea.

Across the border an both sides you will have to undergo a thorough search by the Customs. Photo below shows car coming from Pakistan being searched.



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